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Freighter Launched in N.E. Defense Center Aid Gains; Iraqi Forces Scattered

The World's Day—May 10, 1941

New England: Exceller Takes to Seas

The $2,200,000 American Export Lines' cargo carrier, Exceller, was launched at the Bath Iron Works, Inc., shipyard. [Page 16.]

Massachusetts House Ways and Means Committee expected to approve half-million-dollar budget of Committee on Public Safety. [Page 1.]

Lynn General Electric plant is training workers to keep wheels moving on 24-hour schedule. [Page 15.]

Streamlined army is whipping into shape at Fort Devens as training gains momentum. [Page 13.]

Members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs are preparing for annual convention at Swampscott beginning May 12. [Page 13.]

Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire today lifted the ban on woodlands ordered two weeks ago on account of forest fires.

Washington: Defense Center Aid Approved

House approval sent to the Senate a bill requested by President Roosevelt to authorize a $150,000,000 program to help crowded defense centers meet increased demands for such facilities as schools, hospitals, recreational centers.

The Federal Crop Reporting Board forecast a winter wheat production of 653,105,000 bushels. This is 36,977,000 bushels over the estimate made a month ago, due to favorable growing conditions.

The War Department said it soon would begin training 80 officers and 750 men in balloon barrage technique at Camp Davis, N. C.

Middle East: British Scatter Iraq's Army

In Iraq Britain claimed to have scattered the Iraqi Army, adding that destruction of the Iraqi Air Force was due to the failure of Germany to fulfill its promise to deliver a number of planes by May 2.

"Free Yugoslav" air men have joined British Forces and carried out reconnaissance flights over the Mediterranean, the British High Command disclosed.

Greek Islands of Andros, Tenos, and Thermia in the Cyclades group were claimed to have been occupied by the Italians.

Americas: Ecuador Accepts Mediation Offer

Quito, Ecuador (AP)—President Arroyo del Rio announced he had accepted an offer from Argentina, Brazil and the United States to mediate a 100-year-old border dispute between Ecuador and Peru. Each country claims a rich tract of land near the headwaters of the Amazon River. It is virtually unexplored forest land reputedly rich in rubber and possibly oil.

In Europe: Belgium Renews Pledge to Liberty

First anniversary of Belgium's surrender to Germany was observed by its Government-in-Exile with the pledge to carry on with the struggle for liberation.

Reichsführer Hitler sent telegrams of congratulation today to King Michael and Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu of Rumania. This is Rumania's Independence Day.

Prime Minister Churchill sent thanks to the exiled Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands for their continued help to the Allied cause.

Spain shook up its Government, apparently giving more power to the Military at the expense of the Falange Party. [Page 4.]

Air and Sea: RAF, Luftwaffe Continue Raids

Britain and Germany continued the exchange of major blows in their aerial offensives. [Page 1.]

The British Admiralty announced the details of shipping losses, disclosing nearly 6,000,000 tons sunk during the war. [Page 1.]

In Africa: Rome Reports Gains by Axis

In North Africa, Rome claimed, Axis forces carried out successful actions in the Salum sector of Egypt, and in East Africa Italian forces were said to be putting up increasing resistance against British pressure.

Emperor Haile Selassie announced he would organize a large force of fully trained Ethiopian troops to serve anywhere in Africa or Asia with the British.

South African Troops, drenched by seasonal rains in Southern Ethiopia, have dislodged Italians from eight-mile-deep defenses after heavy fighting, it was announced in Kenya Colony.

Far East: Japanese Planes Raid Chungking

Japanese planes pounded Chungking again today after having inflicted 200 casualties yesterday. It was the third heavy air attack of what the Chinese call "the bombing season," and several fires were started, but they were quickly extinguished.

Britain, through its Ambassador to China, disclosed that it would take no step to close the Burma supply road. [Page 1.]

In Tokyo, the newspaper Nichi Nichi insisted for the third time that a secret military and naval agreement had been concluded by Great Britain, the United States, China, Australia, and the Netherlands Indies to secure a defense line from the Mediterranean to the United States.

National: New York-Toronto Linked by Air

New York (AP)—Trans-Canada Air Lines inaugurated non-stop passenger and mail service between New York and Toronto with an inaugural flight which carried 14 passengers. The lines will operate four daily flights, two each way.

Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
SNOW WARM COLD FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 13

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Former Detroit Mayor Pays Fine of $10,500

DETROIT, May 10 (AP)—Former Mayor Richard W. Reading yesterday paid the $10,500 fine imposed last week by Federal Judge Frank A. Picard after Mr. Reading pleaded guilty to a charge of evading payment of obligations to the First National Bank of Detroit.

Mr. Reading paid the fine through his attorney, Guy W. Moore. The Court had set May 12 as the deadline for payment.

The former Mayor also is on probation for three years. An 18-month prison sentence was suspended.

Carol in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 10 (AP)—The United States liner Excambion docked here today with former King Carol of Rumania and Mme. Lupescu aboard. The Rumanian flag was flying from the bow.

Safety Budget Of $528,463 Seems Certain

Bay State Committee demand likely to be met by Legislature with little or no reductions.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Little or no reductions are expected to be made by the House Committee on Ways and Means in the $528,463 18-months budget presented by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to carry on its civilian defense activities.

Not even the economy-demanding Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations raised a voice against the amount. Norman MacDonald, the Federation's Executive Director, startled Beacon Hill by calling the sum a "moderate request." The effect was second only to that when the Federation announced its support of a $1,000 increase in the biennial compensation of legislators.

Although the Public Safety budget has resulted in no outspoken criticism as yet, an underlying opposition is smouldering. This is evident from private comments of legislators and others. A general feeling exists that the present amount represents only the beginning of huge financial demands for civilian defense work.

Most Beacon Hill officials agree that the theory of civilian defense is fundamentally sound. The objections all arise over administration of the program.

Cut in Budget

Present reports indicate the Ways and Means Committee will cut approximately $1,500,000 from the $184,000,000 biennial State budget. Since late in January the Committee has been considering the State's financial needs. Another week or two will pass before the Committee's findings will be presented to the House for action.

Barring undue pressure from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, similar to that which he exerted on the Bedford airport bill, the Committee is expected to turn down the Governor's proposed $1,800,000 highway bond issue. The $2,400,000 proposed bond issue for an institution to house persons classed as criminally insane is still undecided.

State Fiscal Year

As soon as Ways and Means shakes free of the budget problem it will consider the equally weighty task of shifting the start of the State's fiscal year from Dec. 1 to July 1. Governor Saltonstall proposed the change in his inaugural address to bring about better budget control and closer financial co-operation with the Federal Government.

The bill for the change will be presented to the Committee next week by the State Commission on Administration and Finance, headed by Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman.

Since January a group of financial experts have been considering the advisability and feasibility of the proposed shift. At first it was believed the shift would cause a state budget deficit of $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 in the period from Dec. 1, 1942, to July 1, 1943. The Governor proposed that the change be effected on the latter date.

After thorough study of budget needs and considerable adjusting and readjusting of revenue estimates, the Commission experts and outside authorities have agreed that the change can be effected without a deficit.

To avoid unnecessary and technical explanations on the floor of the House and Senate, the fiscal year change bill will contain no details. The problem of instituting the change will be left in the hands of the State Commission on Administration and Finance and the Ways and Means Committee, according to present plans.

The one major problem yet unsolved is how the Metropolitan District Commission fiscal year can be changed to July 1 without a deficit. Studies have indicated that a deficiency of $800,000 is unavoidable. Therefore, backers of the State fiscal year shift are ready to abandon the accompanying MDC change.

If the Legislature agrees to the State fiscal year change, a budget for Dec. 1, 1942, to July 1, 1943, is all ready for presentation.

Edgar M. Mills

National Morale Urged by Babson

The weekly column by Roger Babson, economic commentator and head of Babson Statistical Organization, Inc., appears today in the financial pages of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Babson's article points to the need of personal discipline in aiding the national defense effort. He declares that the chief bottleneck in United States today is the deficiency in national morale.

Reassures China

Sir Archibald John Clark-Kerr

British Ambassador to China denies any change in British policy.

Road to Burma To Stay Open, British Pledge

SAIGON, French Indo-China, May 10 (AP)—The Chief of the Japanese Military Mission in South Indo-China, Col. Jiro Saito, said yesterday, that it was "highly unlikely" that Japan would go to war against the United States in the South Pacific, even if the United States should enter the European war.

"There are many loopholes," he said, in Japan's agreement with the Axis in so far as it concerns Japan's relation to the European conflict.

"Japan will fight only if attacked," Colonel Saito maintained.

CHUNGKING, China, May 10 (AP)—Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, the British Ambassador to China, reaffirmed yesterday Britain's policy of friendship for this Nation and declared, in a statement, that the supply road from Burma will remain open.

He issued the statement a few hours after a Japanese air raid which slightly damaged his own residence and caused some 200 Chinese casualties.

"Since my return, rumors have reached me to the effect that His Majesty's Government are contemplating a change in their policy in the Far East, and even the closing of the Burma road. We need not look far for the source of these rumors. But I am disturbed by their persistence and I propose to put a stop to them once and for all.

"With the full authority of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Anthony Eden) I am able to state that there is no kind of foundation for these rumors. The policy of His Majesty's Government of friend-

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Co-operation: Best Bulwark For Americas

Problem of hemispheric defense turns chiefly to question of trade and politics.

South America Between Two Worlds
Sixth in a series of 12 articles

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who was one of a group of writers, editors, and scholars on a South American tour as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

TRINIDAD, British West Indies—Even in this focal point of military preparations to defend the Western Hemisphere by force of arms, conversation brings out that the powers of wheat, cotton, ideas, and simple friendship are acknowledged as more important in some ways than battleships and bombers.

Ask any military or naval officer, as we frequently did, whether the Americas can be defended against the Triple Axis, and before answering he will invariably begin talking about trade and politics.

"Will there be friendly Governments in South America when the decisive hours come? Will they be pro-American or pro-Axis?" is the way one experienced observer summed up the strategic outlook.

Hemisphere Defense

With full co-operation of all the American Governments, this officer believes the hemisphere could be defended.

Without co-operation of the American Governments, he feels the future would be dark and uncertain.

Economic factors already documented in this series show that every South American Government would be exposed to dictation from Berlin in event of a Nazi victory over Britain.

Any realistic consideration of hemisphere defense therefore leads quickly to the central question: Whether or not Nazi Germany will be able to release the full force of its aggressive machine against the Americas.

Experience with methods of Nazi aggression in Europe, and with the preliminaries of that same technique in South America, serve as warnings.

Weapons of Nazism

Nazi methods rely primarily on military force, but these methods astutely use other weapons—economic, social, cultural. In South America, even more than in Central Europe, the main Nazi weapon is economic.

So far the Reich's economic offensive has been restricted. Before the present war, Germany could marshal only its own bartering power. Even so, the Nazi trade in-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

RAF Blasts Nazi Centers; U.S. Tightens Alien Curb; British Disclose Ship Loss

Department of Justice keeps close check on subversive activities in all phases.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—The Department of Justice disclosed today that it is nearing completion of the most thorough and intensive survey or organized subversive activity ever undertaken in the United States.

This study involves a complete investigation of the activities and utterances of persons believed to be connected in any way with Communist, Nazi, Fascist or other suspected groups.

It consists not alone of field investigation of specific instances of alleged subversive acts but analysis of the types and methods of subversive organizations and propaganda.

"As a result of this study," the Department announces, "it is believed that certain patterns will emerge which will enable us to distinguish the truly subversive organizations from those lawfully disseminating propaganda."

At the same time Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, is appealing to Congress for the quickest possible action to provide legislation which will enable the Department to deal effectively with the 6,000 deportable aliens whose unrestricted presence in the United States is frankly viewed by the Government as "dangerous to the welfare of the Country."

No Deportation Statute

Because justice officials lack effective powers, these aliens not only remain in the United States but are free. They include bad criminals and a considerable number of Communists proved to have advocated overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

"But," reports Mr. Jackson, "we can cite to the courts no statute to authorize us to do anyhing whatever with them when deportation fails."

Deportation is not possible under present circumstances and it is for this reason that the Attorney General is urging early enactment of a bill which wil enable the Department to isolate these deportable aliens in detention camps and deny them the right of bail which has thus far enabled them to escape effective supervision.

Here, in the Attorney General's words, is how this bail practice works:

"We arrest foreign agents for doing acts detrimental to the Country. The Constitution commands bail. A little bail is fixed, put up

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

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Robert H. Jackson

Attorney General who is leading the campaign against subversive activities in the United States.

1,098 Vessels Sunk by Nazis In 12 Months

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Britain, its allies and the neutrals lost 1,098 ships aggregating 4,734,407 tons in the year since the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries, new Admiralty statistics showed today.

This, chiefly, is the toll of British, Allied, and neutral shipping in the battle of the Atlantic but the totals include Britain's losses in the Dunkirk withdrawal in May and June, 1940, and the withdrawal from Greece last month.

From the start of the war to the end of April, according to Admiralty figures, British, allied and neutral ships lost number 1,443 and total 5,961,044 tons.

Broken down, these figures show 885 of the ships were British, totaling 3,810,541 tons, and 558 were allied and neutral vessels totaling 2,150,503 tons.

During April losses were 488,124 tons, the Admiralty disclosed, a total surpassed by only two previous months in the year—June, 1940, when 533,302 tons were sent to the bottom, and March of this year when the total reached 489,229.

Included in the April losses, however, were 187,054 tons sunk in the recent "intensive operations" in the Mediterranean, the Admiralty said.

Subtracting of this Mediterranean total from the whole of the April losses shows that only 301,070 tons were sent to the bottom in other naval war theaters last month.

Thus, omitting the cost of the Greek withdrawal, Britian's mercantile losses were less in April than in any month in the one-year period except the first month—May, 1940—when total losses were 248,650 tons.

The Admiralty figures presented these totals:

For 12 months:

British ships lost—719.
British tonnage lost—3,144,301.
Allied and neutral tonnage lost—1,590,106.
Gross ships lost—1,098.
Gross tonnage lost—4,734,407.

For Last Month:

British ships lost—60.
British tonnage lost—233,089.
Allied and neutral ships lost—46.
Allied and neutral tonnage lost—195,035.
Gross ships lost—106.
Gross tonnage lost—488,124.

In the first four months of 1941, the Admiralty communiqué showed the total of British, allied, and neutral merchant marine losses were 368 ships, an aggregate of 1,617,359 tons.

On the other side of the ledger, the communiqué declared the Axis had lost 2,912,000 tons of shipping since the war began, of which 600,000 tons were lost in the past six weeks.

Warships Bombed

ROME, May 10 (AP)—German bombers, in an attack on British warships south of Malta, sank a submarine and damaged a torpedo boat, the High Command reported today.

Stefani, official Italian news agency, reported from Tangier that the British convoy attacked Thursday by Italian planes had suffered "very serious damage" from torpedoes and bombs.

It said that the convoy included 18 steamers loaded heavily with troops and all kinds of war materials for Palestine. The High Command yesterday said that two battleships, an aircraft carrier, two cruisers, a destroyer and a merchant ship were hit during the raid.

Mannheim, Berlin, and docks at many points bombed as British renew heavy raids.

By the Associated Press
Saturday, May 10

A "concentrated and destructive" attack on Mannheim, railway center of southwestern Germany, and Ludwigshafen, just across the Rhine, was carried out by the RAF at night, the Air Ministry announced today, while a smaller number of bombers blasted industrial Berlin.

The British thus continued their heaviest raids of the war on Germany.

Extensive fires were left burning among docks and factory sections at Mannheim and Ludwigshafen, a communiqué said.

Docks at the invasion ports of Calais, Ostend, and Boulogne, the harbor at Kristiansand, Norway, and Ijmuiden, in the Netherlands, and airports in Norway and France also were attacked.

Several planes bombed factories in Berlin, it was said.

Five British aircraft were reported missing from all operations.

Berlin Bombed

In Berlin, a number of casualties in the center of the city and fires in industrial Mannheim were admitted by the German High Command.

The bombs which fell in Berlin struck a congested district in which there are many apartment houses. There was no precise figure on the casualty toll.

Seven British planes, it was stated, were shot down.

Fires in industrial property at Mannheim were quickly put out, the High Command's bulletin said. Most of the damage there was to residential sections, it was contended.

At the same time, a preliminary estimate put the casualties at Hamburg in the heavy raid of Thursday night at 95 "civilians and inmates of a labor camp." Thirty-five persons were missing.

The raid on the center of Berlin was carried out by individual planes, the High Command said. German night fighters, it was stated, accounted for five of the RAF planes.

The Air Ministry said, "Powerful high explosives did immense damage on both sides of the Rhine and incendiaries contributed largely to the work of destruction" in Mannheim and its sister city.

One pilot was said to have observed 27 fires at once, another to have seen a large Mannheim factory burned out.

Polish squadrons participated in the raids on the cities, which face each other across the Rhine. All the crews were said to have seen their bombs burst in the target area except four "whose explosions were lost in a welter of fire and smoke."

Nazi Raids on Britain

For their own part, German planes made effective raids on armament plants and airports in the Midlands and Southern England and attacked port facilities on the Scottish east coast and southeast England, the High Command said.

Two merchantmen totaling 3,000 tons were sunk by the air force and three others damaged, the communiqué went on. A British destroyer, it was claimed, was set afire south of the Portsmouth naval base.

Fierce dogfights broke out in brilliant sunshine five or six miles in the air over the Strait of Dover when German fighters attempted reconnaissance flights over England's southeast coast.

Small groups of Nazi planes tried cloud-hopping, to screen themselves from British fighters, but the small cloud patches accorded them little cover.

Observers said they believed the British planes drove the Germans back across the Strait.

Three German raiders shot down by British fighters during the night brought the total of German warplanes shot down thus far in May to 124, London sources said, of which 91 were night raiders. The previous record total of night bombers destroyed in a single month was 90 in April.

Fighters were credited with shooting down 74 of the night raiders, while antiaircraft got 15 and barrage balloons the other two.

Nazi 'New Order' Founded on Plunder

By J. Emlyn Williams
Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in London.

'Inside the War'

LONDON, May 10—Plunder and suppression are the basis of the financial Economic New Order the Nazis have planned for Europe and later for the world if they win this war.

The key is to be found in "Mein Kampf" where Herr Hitler writes: "Had it not been possible for them to employ members of the inferior race which they had conquered, the Aryans would never have been in a position to take the first steps on the road which led them to a later type of culture . . . it was not by mere chance that the first forms of civilization arose, where the Aryan race came in contact with inferior races, subjugated them, and forced them to obey its will. The members of the inferior race became the first mechanical tools in the service of a growing civilization."

Herr Hitler's scheme is obvious if for Aryan is substituted German. The non-Germans are to supply the slave labor at the Nazis own prices—prices which will enable German industrial products to flood the world market unhindered by competition even from Japan.

This is to be done with German thoroughness. Already the subjugated countries are forbidden to develop their own skill and industry or to create a better social organization for themselves. The oppressed peoples are today paying tribute by having to fashion their agriculture, industry, and finance solely to consolidate Germany's military and economic strength now and for the future.

Barter Forced on Puppets

Some countries like Czechoslovakia and Poland have been openly despoiled and enslaved. Numbers of people have been carried off to forced labor in different parts of Germany, where they have been set to tilling the fields, manning the factories, digging fortifications, and other work.

Tactics have been different in more recently conquered countries, following on Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's ingenious barter schemes which made it all the easier since oppressed Governments are mere puppets of Berlin. With Germans in complete control of the Central Banks of these countries so that they are able to inflate the various currencies at will and to juggle with foreign exchanges as they think fit, whatever the particular method adopted the result is the same, namely, that the real wealth of these countries finds its way into Germany. Dr. Walther Funk, President of the Reichsbank, has declared that the standard of living of conquered peoples must be lowered so that the standard in Germany be maintained.

The German exploitation of French labor shows clearly how the system works. The ground was first prepared by the complete dislocation of French industry through dividing up the country into occupied and unoccupied zones. This cut off the industries of Unoccupied France from their supplies of coal and raw materials.

In consequence unemployment followed which made the French workers willing to accept any kind of work or pay. These workers in the German view now consist of three classes: prisoners of war working in Germany, unemployed (particularly farm and metal workers), who can be conscripted for work in Germany, and workers in Occupied or Unoccupied France working for the benefit of Germany.

As for the French prisoners, though according to the terms of the Armistice they work in Germany for pay, the cost of their upkeep is charged to the French Government and deducted from wages. French workmen whether in French or German-controlled factories are working for Germany.

Clearing Agreement

The Germans claim that all goods delivered from these factories are paid for, but actually payments are made through a Franco-German clearing agreement. This means that the French Government pays both for goods delivered to the Germans and for the labor employed, since payment is made in francs, and the only way in which inflation could be avoided would be an equivalent export of German goods or services to France in order to balance the clearing account. But it is most unlikely that France will ever get these goods and this one-way traffic of goods from France to Germany has already led to an overvaluation of the mark to the franc.

Germany has seized from Vichy, Belgium and other victims enough gold to pay for many essential war imports from Russia and the United States (via Russia), according to expert calculations. And it is estimated that its robberies enable Germany today to spend at the annual rate of £4,000,000,000 on war every year.

Herr Hitler is the friend or

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Think Fast

By Herbert Hoover
Former President of the United States

If our faith in democracy is held high amid the storms of war economy we may yet keep the lamp of liberty alight. . . . I bid you to think and think fast. For our common purpose is that our country move in the moral, the spiritual and the social paths that will keep it unimpaired in its freedoms, powerful and impregnable.

Delivered March 28, 1941

London Has Berries —At 20 Cents Each

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—London housewives shopping today found these price tags on some of their favorite edibles:

Strawberries—20 cents each; not each basket, each strawberry.
Cucumbers—50 cents each.
Tomatoes—30 cents each.
Lettuce—20 cents for a head with about four leaves on it.
Mushrooms—60 cents a pound.

The Week in Focus: U.S. Ponders Greater Naval Action as Air War Intensifies

House Votes Ship Seizures; Churchill Support Great

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

British and Nazi airmen intensified their exchange of bombing this week as opinion grew on both sides of the Atlantic that if Britain could not win without further American help at once, neither could the United States enjoy its free way of life for long if Britain falls.

America's march toward greater aid was marked by the House vote, 266 to 120, to seize idle foreign ships in American waters, pay for them by crediting debts of the pertinent nations, and assign them to aid-to-Britain lanes.

For itself, Britain resisted the invigorated onslaught with record tolls, gave no evidence of any softening of its position despite the blanket attacks, and thereby supported the Prime Minister's assurance "to defend to the death" the Empire and its allies on all fronts.

The new Nazi attacks were unleashed after Reichsführer Hitler had told his Reichstag that what his legions had won, no power could take away. From what he didn't say, many observers believed that his speech confessed that he didn't know when he could win the war, even if he still felt confident of defeating Britain ultimately.

Equal if not greater confidence was expressed by Winston Churchill for Britain's cause, even though victory may not be won for years. His Government withstood sharp criticism of recent campaigns and won Parliament's vote of confidence, 447-3. Leaning appreciatively on American aid, Mr. Churchill predicted that Britain would hold the Valley of the Nile, Suez, and Malta, and most certainly eventual victory.

David Lloyd George, Premier of the "other" war, led the attack to spur the Government to greater action. He warned against exaggerating American aid. Foreign Minister Eden declared that the sooner American aid reaches England, the sooner the war will be over. He expressed faith in Turkey's policy and warned the Arab world against Axis promises.

Rome reported bomb and air-torpedo hits in the Western Mediterranean on two battleships and other craft in a British convoy.

London announced the sinking in the Indian Ocean of the first German surface raider since the Graf Spee. The vessel was believed to be the 21,000 ton Hansa, a transformed liner.

In the Middle East campaign, Britain had practically subdued the Iraq revolt, after a week-long miniature war over this vital oil center. Turkey's good offices to negotiate were early refused by London on grounds that withdrawal of troops from such critical positions as the main airport at Habbaniyah was a prerequisite. In effect, the R. A. F. proceeded to bomb them out.

The resistance of the opportunist Premier, Rashed Ali el Gailani, who had seized power a month ago, was interpreted as a premature attempt to set up a Pan-Arab confederation with Berlin's aid. Reportedly, the Premier had applied for Nazi aid, but it was not forthcoming, even though "fifth columnists" had tilled the soil for revolt.

Washington: Key to Future

All capitals, friend and foe alike, watched Washington, key to America's decisive war potential. Trial balloons favoring stronger naval intervention were sent up by the President's official family.

The President himself had inspired greater action, in his speech at the restoration of the birthplace of his mentor, Woodrow Wilson, "who taught that democracy could not survive in isolation. We applaud his judgment and his faith."

Secretary Stimson held that the use of the Fleet was necessary to assure Britain's major external line of supply. Seconding this plea as a necessary step immediately as well as a wise one in the long run, Secretary of the Navy Knox affirmed that the Fleet was "readier than ever." Secretary of Agriculture Wickard affirmed that the goods must be delivered, not sunk.

More Ships for Britain

While Congress as a whole held off decisions on larger participation, the ship siezure bill was expected to net some 300,000 tons, in answer to the President's recent plea for 2,000,000 tons immediately.

Already earmarked for this quota were 50 American tankers, totaling 500,000 tons, and 200,000 tons in additional ships, 25 of which belong to the Alcoa Steamship Company of New York.

Preparations were under way to open a sea route to Suez, via the Cape of Good Hope and the Red Sea.

Chairman Land of the Maritime Commission warned that British shipping losses were very serious and not to be minimized.

London announced ship losses in April to be the largest in the war for a single month: 488,124 tons.

Shipments of materials and munitions to Britain in the year's first three months were revealed as $119,392,000, with $49,196,000 departing in March, the month the liberalizing Lend-Lease policy became law.

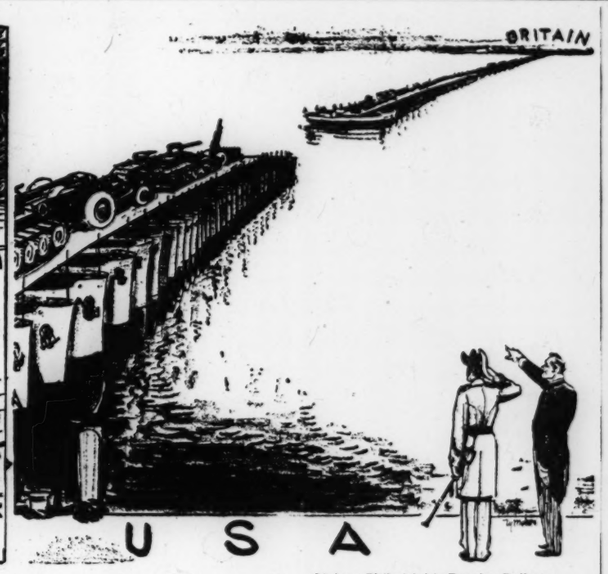
During April 1,427 American military craft were delivered to British and American forces—a 17 per cent increase over March and a 19 per cent gain over December.

To obtain "mastery of the air" for the democracies, the President ordered OPM to obtain an output of 500 bombers a month, twice as many as are now produced.

In answer to the President's request for a seven-day week and a three-shift day, a 160-hour week in critical defense industries was outlined.

Russell, Los Angeles Times
The Thief Near Baghdad

Brown © New York Tribune
Spring Is in the Air



Mahon, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin
"Finish That Bridge"

American Decision Due Soon

America's impending decision on a stronger participation in the fight against the Axis assumed proportions perhaps unequaled in the history of the nation and of civilization. The democracy at work may have appeared unjustifiably slow to many lovers of freedom. A vigorous minority strenuously resisted a drift toward full participation. In any event, the President appeared to be awaiting the specific mandate of a great majority of the citizens to support stronger action.

Bipartisan and nonpartisan support for armed convoy increased. The Republican presidential nominee of 1940 at a New York freedom rally declared: "We want those cargoes protected, and we want them protected at once." Thirteen Army and Navy experts signed a statement that Britain could win with an assured line of supply, refuting the continued contentions of isolationists that Britain was beyond aid.

Bitterly maintaining his isolationism, Senator Nye (R) of North Dakota protested against "the Winchells, the Thompsons, the Peppers, and the Willkies" allegedly stampeding the Nation to war. Whether by party conviction or by spontaneous action, the majority of Republicans in both houses of Congress continued to oppose the Administration moves and to follow the line most popularly voiced by Charles A. Lindbergh.

Senator Urges Bases on Atlantic Front

Senator Pepper (D) of Florida, one of the most loyal supporters of the President, told the Senate that Uncle Sam must "get tough" in this late hour. He urged occupation of Greenland, Iceland, Cape Verde Islands, the Azores, and even the African bridgehead of the "Straits of Dakar"—the south Atlantic narrows between the New and Old worlds.

The Senator's forthright appeal, following Senator Guffey's in bringing the intervention question officially into the Senate, was supported by a recommendation of the privately-funded Foreign Policy Association, which had also urged the necessity of Singapore and Australian bases.

Senator Pepper, who may have been speaking for the President, declared that the risk of a comparatively few American boys in occupation at this stage would be definitely better than the cost of later expeditionary forces to South America or Europe.

His occupation appeal coincided with a suggestion from London that a "courtesy" visit of an American flotilla to French bases in North Africa would forestall Axis seizure of these jumping-off points. As if to punctuate this possibility, Spain completed its seizure of one-time neutral Tangier, the southern flank of Gibraltar's straits.

Britain's Heaviest Raid on Reich

In the day-in, day-out duel between the RAF and the Luftwaffe, Britain subjected Berlin and key German ports and cities to 48 hours of the heaviest raiding yet inflicted on the Reich. British bomber flights using as many as 400 planes under perfect weather conditions, came at the end of a week which had seen a general intensification of the Battles for Britain, North Atlantic sea lanes, the Mediterranean littoral, North Africa, and Asia Minor.

Joseph Stalin, in assuming the post of Premier and leaving Mr. Molotoff as Foreign Commissar, was believed by some observers to be preparing a decisive move, perhaps greater collaboration with the Axis, to ward off Berlin's Middle East thrust, already in Russia's sphere of influence.

Japan recognized the stiffening of the American attitude. Nevertheless, appeasement in oil continued as British and American oil interests agreed to triple Japan's quota from the Netherlands Indies. Major shipments from the American mainland did not abate.

More French co-operation with Germany was expected to follow modifications of the armistice terms. Food became more and more a political issue. Joseph C. Harsch, The Christian Science Monitor's Berlin correspondent who is now in the United States, explained in this newspaper's "Inside the War" series that Germany withholds food to bring recalcitrant victims to their knees. America and Britain, he said, can in special cases send food, wrapped perhaps in Lincoln's photograph, to show that it isn't the British blockade which necessarily starves an occupied area.

Is There Time?

The acceleration of the crisis was attested on many fronts. Canada's Defense Minister in an address to visiting Rotarians said the "most dangerous enemy" on this side of the Atlantic was the false feeling that there is plenty of time to aid Britain.

Prime Minister Smuts of South Africa predicted that the United States would be in the war 100 per cent in a short time.

Closer co-operation in defense of democracy's line in the Far East was assured by the visit of Prime Minister Menzies of Australia, at Ottawa and Washington on his way home from Britain and the African theater. He told Canada's Parliament that liberty alone was worth every effort and sacrifice.

As a measure of the times, America's famed Pulitzer prize list was headed by Robert Sherwood, for his play, "There Shall Be No Night," and by Westbrook Pegler, syndicated columnist, for his reporting of labor racketeering.

U. S. in Firmer Role

One of the firmer steps in its international role, Uncle Sam boarded Yugoslav ships in American harbors, to prevent sabotage. Attorney - General Jackson announced that 6,000 deportable aliens were at large generally because no facilities existed for deporting them, he ordered a round-up of some 160 Axis seamen for overstaying leaves, in connection with the ship seizures.

A Soviet agent was detained on bail for violating registration laws. Some 100 members of a Russian purchasing Commission were preparing to return home because no ships could be found to transport any purchases.

The Navy assumed the seagoing activities of the Coast Guard and assigned four cutters to Greenland.

Reform Marches On

Just as Australia decided to publish the names of persons or corporations judged war profiteers, the American Government also paced reform to keep step with defense. Federal action entoiled sections of the lumber industry, breweries, milk companies and even the radio industry. OPM found Negroes being discriminated against in employment and urged correction, not only to benefit defense but also to benefit that integral part of the social community.

Congressional inquiries continued. Senator Truman's defense investigating committee found contractors on army camps "trifling" with orders to explain why costs have multiplied.

Anti-strike legislation was aired in the Senate for the first time, as a committee heard Senator Ball urge a cooling-off period. Two House groups have already considered the point. William Leiserson of the N. L. R. B. told the same Senate group that compulsion was ineffective in labor disputes and quoted Canadian and Australian figures.

In the Americas

Strengthening hemispheric relations, Secretary of State Hull greeted chiefs of Latin-American navies who are touring American defenses.

To oust German, Italian, and Japanese trade influence in the southern Republics, legislation was initiated to increase the R. F. C. treasury another $1,500,000,000, to be used in a "good neighborly" way.

Call Voiced for China Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—Clergy and laymen of Protestant, Jewish, Roman Catholic, and Greek Orthodox faiths will gather at Carnegie Hall the evening of May 15 in an Inter-faith Convocation sponsored by United China Relief.

The meeting will initiate a call to clergymen throughout the United States, asking them to devote one Sunday during China Week, May 18-25, in support of the current United China Relief Campaign to raise $5,000,000.

Speakers at the convocation will be the Rev. Dr. E. Stanley Jones, American missionary in the Far East for 34 years; Rabbi Edward L. Israel, Minister of Har Sinai Temple in Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. Francis W. Walsh, Pastor of the Church of St. Gabriel, Manhattan College, and Dr. Tsune Chi Yu, Chinese Consul General of New York.

Seventy-seven American women prominent in the fields of literature, law, news, radio, fashion, education, stage, art, and government have joined the National Women's Committee of United China Relief, it was announced by James G. Blaine, national chairman. Among them are Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. George Backer, Mrs. Arthur Biddle, Miss Clare Boothe, Senator Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Clarence S. Day, Mrs. Marshall Field, III, Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Mrs. Beatrice B. Gould, Miss Malvina Hoffman, Miss Anita Loos, Mrs. Paul Mellon, Mrs. Margaret Sanger and Dr. Mary W. Woolley.

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Defeat of Nazis Held Vital to U. S. Standards

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10 — A German victory not only would lower the American standard of living and strike a heavy blow at American agriculture, but it may also seriously harm the country's fundamental political institutions, the United States Government frankly and officially declares in an unemotional analysis of totalitarian war aims.

A warning to this effect is carried in the latest issue of the Commerce Department's "Foreign Commerce Weekly," which frankly states that a German victory would in all probability, result in "a substantial narrowing of the field for free enterprise" and "a fundamental change in the conditions under which we shall have to carry on foreign trade."

Written by Louis Domeratzky, Chief of the European Unit of the Division of International Economy of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the report states that American merchants would be unable to make plans for import or export trade without previous agreement with a German or German-controlled organization.

Lower Living Standards

"While it is impossible to foresee all the economic and social repercussions of the German plans, it is safe to predict that, if consummated, they would bring about an acceleration in the tempo of economic change in the United States and might force us into a policy of self-sufficiency, involving, temporarily at least, a lowering of our living standards. A German success would undoubtedly necessitate more fundamental changes in our agricultural production on a more or less permanent basis," the report holds.

"It would lower the efficiency of some of our manufacturing industries by curtailing the prospects of exports and thereby reducing the rate of utilization of plant capacity. If it should also restrict our access to foreign raw materials sufficiently to justify our resorting to artificial substitutes, it would mean a higher raw-material cost for our industries, as well as a reduced purchasing power and, therefore, a poorer market for our products, in the raw-material-producing countries. And, finally, if we should be compelled to adopt economic self-sufficiency as a national policy, it would involve a degree of economic planning that might seriously affect some of our fundamental political institutions."

The German Policy

The Commerce Department bases its predictions on a detailed study of Germany's actions in the conquered countries and upon the official Nazi ideology as expressed in writings and in the statements of responsible officials. This ideology provides for a Germany which will not only dictate the economic life of the European continent but will also be able to extend its influence beyond the seas, particularly to Latin America.

"The 'new order' envisaged by the National Socialists would be based primarily on economic self-sufficiency up to a point at which the sacrifices involved in the autarchic methods of production would make it impossible to maintain the population at the proper level of existence.

"Since a self-sufficiency policy cannot be carried out by a small country, it folows that the small countries are expected by the Germans to come into the sphere of influence of the dominating country as a part of its 'Lebensraum' (living space) and to help to supply the basis for the large-scale economy (grossraumwirtschaft).

Dominated by Nazi

"One of the most significant implications of this German assumption is that no member of the economic bloc should be allowed to pursue a policy at variance with the basic economic policy laid down by the dominating country, and consequently that there can be no room in such a bloc for an international relationship based on reciprocal economic advantages as conceived by the separate individuals or countries."

Among the other economic changes which the Germans are said to be planning are the permanent elimination of the gold standard, the establishment of a great European economic clearing center in Berlin and the increased participation of German capital in the industrial life of the subject European nations.

"Another economic development which has taken place during the war and is of great significance as a preparation for the German-sponsored postwar economic order, is the increased participation of German capital in the industrial and other enterprises of the occupied and neutral countries of Europe.

Political Means

"This has been accomplished not only through political means, such as the 'Aryanization' program (transfer of Jewish property to German 'Aryans') and other forms of pressure, but also by the purchase of securities as in the case of the transfer of control of the B O R copper mine of Yugoslavia from French to German hands, the acquired participation in certain Belgium and Dutch iron and steel plants, the French rayon plants, Rumanian oil properties, and other transactions—the full extent of which cannot be ascertained at present owing to the fact that in many cases non-German intermediaries are evidently employed.

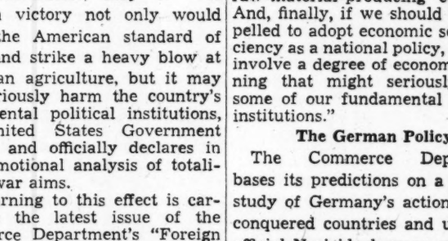
"German commercial houses scattered all over the world are also expected to increase in importance and to maintain much closer relations with the German Government. In some cases German houses have already taken over certain lines formerly handled by the occupied countries, and, if the German economic domination on the continent should be established on a more permanent basis, it may be expected that this will occur even more frequently.

"If the Reich should win the war, its domination of the industrial countries of the European continent might place at its disposal sufficient reserves of manufactured goods after the war to eliminate to some extent the need for credit. A strong appeal on that basis would be made to Latin America, as Germany would be particularly anxious to resume its relations with that part of the world, for economic and other reasons.

Program for Americas

"In this effort, the Reich might be assisted by the desire of the Latin American countries to regain their markets in Europe and to obtain certain European products, as well as by the activities of the German commercial houses whose relative position may be strengthened by the elimination of some of their European rivals.

"It is also to be assumed that, if National Socialist plans were effectuated, a similar appeal would be made to the United States on the basis of the European need for our cotton, corn, lard, feeding stuffs, metals, and perhaps petroleum products and other raw materials and foodstuffs which Europe used to take from us before the war. The basis, under such circumstances, would probably be a combination of credit and some form of barter, but the trade would be strictly controlled on the European side and might, therefore, necessitate corresponding controls on our part."



Unusual Shore Front Estate in Duxbury, Mass.

Five acres of field and orchard, sloping southward to Kingston Bay. Main house, near water's edge, of ten rooms, equipped for year-round occupancy. Six-room guest house. Three-car garage with storage room. Boathouse equipped for clambakes and barbecues. Income from clam grants and orchard pays operating expenses. It's not cheap—it's quality at a fair price.

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Trees Dedicated At Valley Forge

VALLEY FORGE, Pa., May 10 (AP)—High officials of the 13 original States came here today to participate in ceremonies dedicating Valley Forge Park's 60,000 dogwood trees to the memory of George Washington and the troops who were quartered here in the winter of 1777-78.

The program included addresses by Pennsylvania's Governor Arthur H. James, and Theodore Lane Bean, member of the Park Commission.

The Valley Forge Military Academy cadet corps and band, the 108th Field Artillery Band of Indiantown Gap, Pa., delegations from veterans' and other patriotic organizations and high school bands provided a military atmosphere.

Invited to represent the original States besides Governor James were Governors Walter W. Bacon, Delaware; J. Howard McGrath, Rhode Island; and Joseph M. Broughton, North Carolina; Lieutenant Governors O'Dell Sheppard, Connecticut, and Horace T. Cahill, Massachusetts; and Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne, New York; Insurance Commissioner John D. Gontrum, Maryland; I. Grant Scott, President of the New Jersey State Senate; Dr. Roland A. Egger, Director of the Budget in Virginia; and T. Hicks Fort, Secretary of State, Georgia.

I. C. C. Blames Saboteurs For Wreck Near Baden, Pa.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission said "malicious tampering with the track" caused the derailment of a Pittsburgh-Cleveland passenger train of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Baden, Pa., March 16. Five persons, including two passengers, were killed, and 121 others injured.

The Commission's finding is in accordance with the railroad's report. The railroad said the derailment was "definitely caused by sabotage."

The train was traveling at an estimated speed of 60 to 70 miles an hour when it was derailed. It plunged into the Ohio River during a snowstorm.

The I. C. C. said evidence was conclusive that a rail was loosened and shifted inward from its normal position sometime before the accident.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President: In a letter to Secretary of War Stimson called for increased production of heavy bombing planes.

Urged that defense production be put on almost continuous operation.

Signed an annual Navy supply bill of $3,415,521,750.

Signed the bill providing for Federal inspection of coal mines.

Approved construction of 11,625 defense housing units in 13 localities.

Nominated former Senator Sherman Minton to be a judge of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

Senate: Passed amended Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill after eliminating funds for new trans-Atlantic air service.

Moved to provide crop loans at 85 per cent of parity.

Committee began hearings on the bill proposing "cooling-off" period to prevent defense strikes.

House: Passed the Vinson Priorities Bill, with an amendment giving the Priorities Division of OPM statutory authority.

Passed legislation to permit President Roosevelt to requisition idle foreign ships in the United States ports for national defense by a vote of 66 to 120.

Passed $173,749,630 urgent deficiency bill.

Ways and Means Committee continued hearings on the tax bill.

Departments: Maritime Commission—released 200,000 tons of shipping to Canada.

War—Secretary Stimson in a radio broadcast urged that American warships be used to convoy war cargoes to Britain.

Announced that more than 550,000 troops will maneuver in war games this summer and fall.

Labor—reported an increase of one-half of one per cent in retail food costs in April.

Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply—called on machine-tool manufacturers to prevent price rises in both new and used machine tools.

Mrs. Coolidge Accepts Freedom Committee Post

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Mrs. Grace Coolidge, widow of President Calvin Coolidge, has accepted a Vice-Chairmanship of the Fight for Freedom Committee, the Committee announced yesterday.

The Committee's original manifesto declared the United States should "do whatever is necessary to insure a Hitler defeat," even at the risk of going to war.

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Defense Staffs Tackle Lack of Skilled Labor

Thousands learn trades under pressure of new era in United States; employers help.

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The war emergency has forced upon American industry the solving of a problem left by the depression—the lack of skilled workers. And the solution is the program of intense vocational training being undertaken jointly by government, industry, and educational institutions.

Throughout the country there are today thousands of men and women bent over machines and benches learning skilled trades, learning not only how to help in the defense production program, but how to make a living. It is training which they can use and apply in peacetime as well as wartime. It is training which the American industrial system absolutely requires, whether it is making guns and munitions, or automobiles and farm implements.

Much of the impetus for an organized or co-ordinated training system has come from Washington, through the federal "Training Within Industry," and "Training Outside Industry" programs. This is intended, though, primarily to help defense industries meet their man-power needs. The main training job is up to the industries, to the individual factory manager as a matter of fact, and to local educational authorities.

Take Illinois for example. At the end of 1940 more than 12,000 persons were receiving basic training of the sort offered as a result of the war emergency demand. And the number is growing constantly. More than half of these were men "refreshing" their skills, while the rest were learning skilled trades for the first time.

Four Steps in Plan

As for the shortage of workers: In Illinois one finds a need for machinists, tool and die makers, screw-machine operators, milling-machine operators, tool designers, sheet metal workers, welders, mechanical draftsmen, molders, power sewing-machine operators, and craftsmen in most of the metal trades.

How is Illinois meeting this demand? Through co-operation with the Federal Government and its several agencies concerned with this problem, it is: (1) extending existing apprentice training programs; (2) inaugurating new apprentice systems; (3) co-operating with trade organizations in establishment of employee training courses; (4) working with state and local educational authorities in industrial training programs.

James D. Cunningham, chairman of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association's Vocational Education Committee, says: "While the vocational schools and other public agencies are doing effective work in the field of job training for national defense, it should be clearly understood that the problem of securing an adequate number of workers is essentially an internal factory problem, which must be handled by every manufacturer in conformity with the conditions and circumstances that obtain in his own industry."

This revival of the traditional apprentice system, a refinement of the early colonial indenture idea, is a particularly significant phase of the current movement. An apprentice is one who learns a trade in a shop or mill or factory, using tools and materials supplied him and working with, or under, a skilled craftsman, working right at the job of producing, but usually with little or no pay.

Apprentices Not Needed

During the depression years there turned out to be more workmen already trained and skilled than were needed. There not only was no call for bothering with apprentices, but organized labor actually discouraged this training of more workers who would compete with those already trained for the few jobs available.

This dumped onto relief lines and into unskilled jobs thousands of men who otherwise would have learned skilled trades. The task now is to take up this slack.

The Council of State Governments here reports that 21 state labor departments have agencies to promote apprentice training in co-operation with industry, labor, and school authorities. Only two of these, Wisconsin and Oregon, had such programs before 1933.

Outstanding in this field probably is the California Apprenticeship Council, which reports that more than 6,000 youths have been helped to learn trades during the past year. Through this State agency agreements now are entered into with individual industries, the first of this kind being signed recently between the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in Burbank, Los Angeles County, and the International Association of Machinists of the American Federation of Labor.

Wisconsin, which has had an apprenticeship program since 1911, is first in the number of recognized apprentice units, California second. While these State Councils can only urge the use of apprentices and cannot secure employment for them, they do regulate conditions when apprentices are employed.

Tool Field Vital

It is in the machine tool making field that the greatest shortage of skilled workers is threatened. The American Society of Tool Engineers saw this impending need early in 1939, and after making a survey and concluding that there might be expected a need for over a quarter of a million tool engineers, tool and die makers and skilled mechanics, promoted first a long-range, then an emergency educational system that is going far to ward off that threatened "bottleneck."

The employers, as represented by the National Machine Tool Builders Association, have worked hand in glove with the engineers, have in fact taken the initiative themselves in many instances. As a result machine tool production has jumped more than twenty-fold since 1932. The number employed in this field rose from 40,000 to 80,000 in a year.

Outside industry there are vocational training systems in conjunction with public school systems, courses offered by the WPA, CCC, and NYA, and of course the many private schools.

Among the large engineering schools offering effective co-operation with the Government in its Engineering Defense Training program, for which Congress has appropriated $9,000,000, is the Illinois Institute of Technology, where 1,000 trainees chosen from a group of over 2,000 applicants are now receiving intensive training in short-term highly specialized courses.

Training From the Ground Up

Students at General Motors Institute (above) watch H. J. Anderson, instructor, use a cathode ray oscillograph. The Corporation will need a trained manufacturing personnel of 60,000 workers by the time maximum production is reached on defense orders. Most of the students in the lower picture will be set-up men in charge of small groups of operators of G. M. Spark Plug Division at Flint, Mich.

Group Urges 'Full State Of Emergency'

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt was urged yesterday to declare "a full state of national emergency" and to engage "the full strength and power of the United States in the common cause" by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

Issuing a new statement of basic policy, the Committee, headed by Former Senator Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont, called upon the people to ask the President and Congress "for the immediate enactment" of six specific measures to meet "Hitler's threat to our liberties."

Besides the declaration of emergency these steps were named as essential:

Use of the Navy and Air Force to safeguard the lifeline to the British Isles, by convoy or any other method.

Employment of united military resources in co-operation with England and its Allies to protect the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Pacific against "further Axis aggression."

Effective aid to China, with a rigid embargo against Japan, and a warning to Japan of American determination to block conquest of Singapore and the Netherlands Indies.

Freezing of Axis assets in this country, and control of "subversive propaganda and sabotage emanating from Axis consulates — if necessary, by severance of diplomatic relations."

Declaration of the Nation's intention to take part in "organizing an enduring peace on the basis of political, social and economic justice."

'Stand and Fight'

LOS ANGELES, May 10 (AP)—A resolution demanding that the United States stand and fight with Britain was adopted last night by the Southern California Chapter of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

Apples for 'Teacher'

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—A messenger boy walked into Prof. John W. Lucas's classroom at Omaha University, placed a bushel of Cellophane-wrapped apples on his desk and sang:

"Oh, we had a dream the other night
We dreamed we got an "A"
Because we've worked with all our might.
And been so good each day."

The telegram was signed, "Male Members of the Marketing Class."

Two Views: 'Socialist' U. S. or World Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—A "What Next For America?" dinner-forum, at which Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, foresaw the United States adopting a modified state socialism, and Henry I. Harriman, formerly President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, visualized world peace through a series of federations akin to the American union, featured the closing session of the first National Town Hall Conference here last night.

With John R. Steelman, Director of Conciliation, United States Conciliation Service, presenting labor's viewpoint, and Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University, presiding, the symposium, held at the Hotel Astor, closed the three-day conference, sponsored by Town Hall.

Domestic events under the President's Lend-Lease emergency legislation will, before the act is repealed, have moved the United States into a modified state socialism, in which the Federal Govern will largely control the electric power, transportation and financial systems of the Nation, Mr. Aiken declared.

Simultaneously he held that the United States, because of an indecisive foreign policy, was making enemies or lukewarm allies of many Nations that might have been its friends. This development, plus the present crisis, may force America to become a great military Nation, he added, an event carrying with it the seeds of possible Fascism.

Practical Idealism Asked

Mr. Harriman, urging the United States to follow a postwar program of practical idealism, held that a series of federations, each reasonably self-contained economically, must be established as the basis for world peace. The federations should have the ability to raise most of their own food and possess many of the basic raw materials for their industries.

Coupled with this, he said, must come the establishment of a working code of international law which will be enforced by an international police.

"Thus," Mr. Harriman declared, "we will finally have a great Federation of the World, the United States shall be an active member, working our international problems in accordance with international law—a world in which youth can grow to manhood with confidence that it will not face the devastation of war."

Mr. Harriman included his program for peace as one of the "basic needs and desires" of the people of America, the others of which he listed as education, employment, social security and health and recreation.

As illustration of the far-reaching effects of the Lend-Lease emergency legislation, Senator Aiken cited the St. Lawrence Seaway and power project. The utilities, he said, have sabotaged this program, although originally willing to invest $1,300,000,000 in its developments under private auspices.

Aiken Urges Alertness

Competent lawyers now believe, he continued, that the President has authority through the Lend-Lease Act to go ahead with the St. Lawrence development. By such steps, the Federal Government will come into ownership and control of the Nation's natural resources, he held.

"If you will look at a map showing the location of the great national defense plants recently authorized," he added. "You will see that the Great Lakes basin is thickly studded with them. If you will assume—it need not be a wide assumption—that the shipyards of the Great Lakes will be called upon to construct ships which cannot reach the sea unless the Seaway is constructed, then you will realize the public opinion now in opposition will change to a demand that this St. Lawrence development be put through with all speed."

The Vermont Senator urged Americans to be alert in the event world events forced the Nation into a high degree of armed might, lest such might be used to suppress labor or agriculture. Agricultural groups not connected with the Federal Government, such as the Grange, already have come under the hostility of high Washington officials, he charged.

"Let us watch out," he warned, "that America does not become a military Nation in the sense that other countries have become military Nations. Neither military nor political might must ever be used to suppress the right of those groups that have made our Nation great."

N. Y. Civic Progress Marches On— Circle May Lose Its Soap Boxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—The wide asphalt expanse surrounding the statue of Columbus in Columbus Circle will no longer be massed nightly with soap box orators, if plans now before the Board of Estimate are approved. There won't be room for the "uptown Union Square" gatherings under the new proposals to transform the present traffic bottleneck at the Circle into a park-like plaza with tree-bordered traffic lanes and shady malls for pedestrians agreed upon by Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Borough President, and the Park Department. Mr. Isaacs stressed, however, that plans must await removal of the Fifty-ninth Street surface car tracks.

Separate lanes are to be provided in the plans for local and through traffic flowing through the Circle from the north, south, east, and west. A rectangular mall would run through the plaza from north to south and through traffic from uptown or downtown would move through landscaped roadways on either side of the mall. Crosstown traffic would swing around the Circle.

The plans are designed to eliminate the present hazard to pedestrians and would facilitate the movement of traffic out of the central section of Manhattan. Work on the project, if approved by the Board of Estimate, will start in the fall.

City of Manchester Grows More Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — This thickly populated, built-up city lays small claim to rural amenities, yet experts estimate a yield of 4,000 tons of food this year from 8,000 allotments cultivated close to workshops.

Since war broke out the number of allotments here has doubled, 80 sites embracing anything from 10 to 150 plots. They are mostly cultivated by men whose homes have no surrounding gardens.

A "Grow More Food" exhibition has attracted thousands of visitors and about 300 people were recently drawn to daily lunch-hour talks by experts on the management and cultivation of the allotment garden. Eleven demonstration plots provided by the Manchester Parks Committee showed that on an average more than 10 cwt. of vegetables can be raised from the average allotment of 300 square yards.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Broadway Plays For Nickel Fee

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Theatergoers have paid as high as $6.60 a ticket for Broadway productions, but high school students soon will be seeing special matinees for a nickel.

The initial five-cent performance to be offered by the School Theater Program will be George Bernard Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma," starring Katharine Cornell and Raymond Massey, on Memorial Day, May 30.

Alfred Harding, Editor of Equity magazine and originator of the project, said the program is intended to develop new friends for the theater and would become fully effective at the start of the new school year.

Contributing their services will be actors, producers, stagehands, musicians, managers, press agents and dramatists; the admission covering only the cost of lights, janitor service and ticket printing.

The Shaw revival will be staged at the Shubert Theater, which has 1,405 seats and will gross for the performance (with a full house) $70.25.

An Invitation *from* CANADA'S PRIME MINISTER

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA

Ottawa,
February 6, 1941.

To the Citizens of the United States:

I am pleased to extend to you an invitation on behalf of the people of Canada to visit our country in the course of the present year.

When you come to Canada, you will be able to cross the border without difficulty; you will need no passports; you will suffer no restrictions; you will be as free in our country as you are in your own.

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You will find good roads on which to travel, fine gardens, lakes and rivers, mountains and meadows, and peaceful homesteads. You will also find great national parks preserved and dedicated for the health, refreshment, and entertainment of the people of Canada and their friends. We have splendid hotels, railway systems of which we are proud, and many pleasant places along our highways and byways where the visitor may rest.

For your money, you will receive the full premium. The American dollars which you leave behind will be used by the Government of Canada for purchases to be made in the United States. These purchases will be used for the defence of the ideals of freedom and justice which we hold in common.

The fact that we are at war will not occasion the slightest interference with your enjoyment and freedom.

W. L. Mackenzie King.

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA.

Montenegro: Symbol Of National Liberty

By R. H. Markham

Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in the United States.

As the partitioning of Yugoslavia proceeds, particular interest attaches to the fate of Montenegro.

From a purely geographic point of view, this is a matter of small importance, because Montenegro is an arid, bare, mountainous region, containing only about a quarter of a million inhabitants.

However, from the point of view of sentiment and tradition it is very important, for little Montenegro has played a large rôle in history as a champion of liberty.

Montenegrins are the only people in Southeast Europe who never accepted appeasement with the mighty Turkish Sultans. Mohammedan conquerors overran the whole Balkan Peninsula and advanced clear to Vienna, but the Montenegrins continued to defy them, even though, at that time, they were but a few score thousand poorly organized tribesmen.

They, as no other people in that part of Europe, embodied the spirit of freedom. Not only did they remain convinced—decade in and decade out—that freedom was the most precious of all treasures, but always were willing to pay the supreme price for it.

Little Culture Apparent

That spirit gave great vigor to Montenegrin culture. It raised this primitive mountain people above all its neighbors. At first one hesitates to say that such crude, simple frontiersmen as the Montenegrins had culture. They have only the humblest cities, practically no industry, no good farms, no railroads, and no university. The place looks like a cultural waste.

Still, Montenegro installed one of the first—if not the very first—printing press ever set up in a Slav land. Concerning it William E. Gladstone wrote: "This printing press made its appearance seven years after that of London, when neither Oxford, Cambridge, nor Edinburgh possessed one. It was not until 16 years later that the first printing press was established at Rome, the Capital of Christendom."

The great British statesman added: "The heroic exploits of Montenegro surpass those of Thermopylae and Marathon."

The spirit of Montenegro is well described by one of the greatest Croation poets, who wrote:

"The eagle builds its nest on the mountains
For freedom does not exist in the valleys."

It was for freedom that the Montenegrins chose the Balkan's barest, grimmest peaks as their home. They settled among them in hope of finding a place they could defend against the Turks. For half a millennium, their whole life centered about that struggle.

The Montenegrins are Serbs. Their language, religion, traditions, songs, ways of life are Serbian. On their caps are the letters CCCC, meaning: "Only harmony saves Serbs." But while all the rest of the Serbs were subjugated by the Turks, the Montenegrins remained free.

However, this does not mean completely and entirely free. The Turks stormed, captured, and temporarily held many Montenegrin strongholds. The Turks surrounded the Montenegrins on every side and kept pressing them back. Furthermore, there were Turks in many Montenegrin settlements and not a few mosques raised their minarets beside Christian churches. To make the situation still more difficult, some Montenegrins became Mohammedans. And these converts were even more fanatical than the Turks, themselves. The chasm between Montenegrin Moslems and Montenegrin Christians has been very deep and broad.

The fight against the vast Turkish Empire seemed hopeless. One of the greatest poems in any Slav language describes the epic conflict between local Christians and local Moslems, between the champions of Montenegrin independence and the advocates of an understanding with Islam. It is called "Gorski Vijenac," meaning Mountain Wreath, and was written by the Montenegrin Prince-Bishop Petar Petrovitch Nyegosh. It is one of the greatest of all Balkan literary creations.

In a way, it tries to do for little Montenegro what Homer did for ancient Greece. Heroes of the poem, as well as the actors in it, are an early Prince-Bishop Danilo and tribal leaders. The theme of the story is: Shall the Montenegrins give up and make terms with the Turks, or shall they try to free the land of Moslems? The heroes discuss that in a very dramatic, picturesque way and finally decide to act.

Fight Seems Hopeless

At the beginning of the poem Vladika (Bishop) Danilo indulges in gloomy contemplation. To fight against the all-conquering Turk seems hopeless. The worst is not that the Turks have surrounded Montenegro, but that they have turned many of the Christians to Moslems. If Montenegrins fight Turks they will have to fight their own blood brothers. The Vladika says.

"This (Moslem) brood doth gulp
the nations up;
Every day a nation, as night-owl takes bird;
Murat takes Serbia and Bosnia Bayazed;
Murat Epirus and Mohammed Greece,
Each takes something, till nothing is there left!
Dreadful are the deeds that happen day by day.

"Why fight on when fighting gives not aid?
What can I? What helper is me nigh?
We have but few strong arms; our strength is small;
We are as wisps of straw tossed on the wind,
As orphans sad, forsaken of the world."

This timidity of the Prince displeases the chiefs, and one of them, Vuk Michunovitch, in a spirited answer says:

"To this struggle no end shall ever be,
Until the Turk has disappeared —or we!
What right has anyone of us to hope
Except in God and in his own right arm!
When fortune smiles 'tis easy to be good;
Adversity is e'er the hero's school!"

Long heated discussions follow, but still the Prince cannot decide to plunge his people into war. They seem too small for the struggle, "just one little race—that one as good as none." It is especially weak because many have followed the doctrine of appeasement.

Insolent Words

After the Bishop continues in a long sad poem to tell how his weak people have fallen away, Mustai Kadi, a Montenegrin Moslem at the conference, tells in insolent, glowing words the Turkish wave of the future. He cries:

"Of what avail the weakly faith of Christ
Against the edge of our sharp, supple steel?
Handful of mortal men; Why thus so blind?"

The argument seems convincing. Turkey is mighty and Montenegro is weak; Stamboul is gorgeous, Montenegro is very drab. Allah's sherbet seems sweet, his sword invincible. Nevertheless, the chiefs do not give up. A blind abbot appears and by his wise words turns the tide of conference. He says:

"All this vast array of things confused
Hath yet some rhythmic Harmony and Law:
Over all this curious mixture of a world
There yet doth reign one overarching Mind,
Which shall not suffer ill to dominate.
It is your lot and call to bear the Cross.
The thorny crown is sharp, sweet after be the fruit!"

The company was convinced. A chief exclaimed that the blind man had seen clearest of all. He cried:

"'Tis fools are blind, though they have eyes to see;
Have eyes to see, yet without insight stare."

The patriotic forces were rallied and in a fierce struggle Montenegro was freed from Moslems. The poem does not describe the struggle, but the convictions that led the Montenegrins to reject at any cost appeasement and the glowing "wave of the future." It records a solemn fact. Little Montenegro did preserve its freedom.

Now after resisting all those oppressors, and creating a spirit of freedom that has moved many other nations, Montenegro for a time has passed under a foreign yoke.

Home Guardians for Australia

Department of Information, Commonwealth of Australia; Ewing Galloway

Better Than Mechanized Forces in the North

Men in the Light Horse Divisions with emu plumes in their hats being reviewed. In the lower picture is shown the type of wild Australian territory the Divisions are best fitted to operate in.

Light Horse Divisions Hold Place in Australian Defenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—While the history of the modern military world is being written in terms of aircraft and mechanized divisions, Australia maintains the largest cavalry force in the British Empire outside of India. For home defense in the event of the invasion of the North, the famous Light Horse is considered to be the finest force.

The reason for this becomes obvious when one glances at the map of Australia. The great stretches of inland desert and semi-desert country, fringed by the jungles of the Far North, could never form suitable campaigning ground for invading mechanized divisions—even though an enemy could amass shipping sufficient to land armored divisions and maintain supplies overseas. In the opinion of experts, the lack of roads renders it impossible for an invader to maintain lines of communication upon the scale demanded by mechanized forces and over a distance which operations in Australia would compel.

Australia's Light Horse divisions are almost the same today as they were in 1914-18, when their feats in Palestine formed one of the romantic chapters of that war. The fire power of the divisions has been increased by the inclusion of Bren gun carriers, but the greater part of the force must still be deployed as cavalry.

This Light Horse army is one of the world's most democratic ones. No other force has such a disciplined camaraderie. The establishment is not unlike that of the Boer commandoes, for it is a citizen force of the militia type. Recruits supply their own mounts, which they maintain themselves. A period of three months in each year is spent in camp, generally in sandy country on the coast to gain experience of the typical inland country in which they would campaign in the event of an invasion.

Need Little Training

The free and easy discipline astonishes observers, who are accustomed to barack squares. Yet this method is essential to the Light Horse. The divisions are recruited from men who work upon the cattle and sheep stations.

These men require so little training that a British general officer acting as Chief of the General Staff in Australia two years ago was astounded to find that after a week in camp recruits were parading like regulars.

Recruits are already expert horsemen and rifle shots. Most of them are accustomed to long journeys across the inland country in which they must be self-supporting, carrying their own water supply. They are able to cross hundreds of miles of open country by the stars or sun. They are bushmen.

It is a usual thing to find that officers of the Light Horse, even those of high rank, are perhaps station hands in private life, while their employers are in the ranks. During the Palestine campaigns of the World War, these officers proved their worth. They found the desert campaigning a happy and congenial life. They were trained by their calling to sleep out and to live on minimum rations. Every man in the ranks was a self-contained unit, with lifelong experience of traveling alone across dry country of a type similar to that of Palestine.

Horses of Hardy Type

Australian horses are ideal for the purpose. In the Sinai Campaign of 1918, Australians came off the ships after a 10,000 miles voyage and were at once plunged into arduous work with scanty supplies and less water.

Many Light Horse—and artillery—horses bred in Australia, carrying loads of up to 200 pounds, were found quite fit after working for three or four days without water. The stamina of Light Horse mounts employed in the 1918 campaigns was one of the phenomena of military history.

Many military experts in Australia have been worried at the possible shortage of this sturdy type of mount.

Like the Mounted Rifles of New Zealand, the Light Horse is basically a body of infantrymen on horseback. It is a lightly equipped force, intended to ride to the scene of action and then dismount.

Superbly mounted, the Light Horse divisions are the pride of Australia's home defense forces, while the emu plumes in their hats have identified them all over the world.

Safeguard Labor, La Follette Warns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—Those who believe that the purpose of national defense is the preservation of democracy in the United States will be vigilant to safeguard the civil rights of labor against any attempt to weaken or undermine them, according to United States Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin.

"Under the pretense of promoting national defense, a group of persons either ignorant or malicious is working to pass a death sentence on industrial democracy," Senator La Follette said in an address at a dinner held in his honor by the Workers Defense League at the Town Hall Club last night, when the League's annually-awarded bronze plaque of honor for "distinguished service in behalf of labor's rights" was bestowed upon him.

Nazi 'New Order' Founded On Plunder and Dictation

Continued from Page 1

enemy of capitalism acording to which attitude suits his purpose. German big business helped him to get to power, but has been subservient to him in many respects. At the same time, it has benefited greatly, not only by receiving orders within Germany but also by its domination of industrial activities in occupied territory.

Today the Ruhr Coal Syndicate controls the output of the Dutch and Belgian coal fields and the marketing of coal for France. This is but one example of the move toward that European economy based on Germany which the German press recently declared would be established to promote large-scale enterprise and inaugurate an age when "economic idylls will soon vanish." This will presumably be as soon as they have served Herr Hitler's purpose of delivering Europe from democracy.

Duplicity in Propaganda

In agriculture, the Third Reich probably made its most sincere attempt to apply its Nazi theories. And because of its possible appeal to the farmers of the countries concerned and because of the high degree of self-sufficiency which its success would mean to a German-controlled Europe, it is essential to realize the duplicity of their propaganda in this respect.

For while the Nazis are promising to bolster up peasant farms in Southeast Europe, they are actually planning to make modern methods take their place. The Nazi policy of raising the domestic price level for agricultural products from Southeast Europe above the world price level made these countries more dependent upon Germany.

Despite the peasant's instinctive fear of German domination, such a policy succeeded since the prices of corn and pigs interested him more than what appeared to be abstruse problems of foreign policy. Here were the early stages of that economic control of a large section of agricultural Europe, which was later extended to Poland, Denmark, and Holland, first by invasion and then by confiscation of crops and animals. But always the aim is the same—to reduce the chance of the subjugated peoples from freeing themselves from the Nazi yoke.

German speeches have recently been full of talk about lowering customs barriers, adjusting Europe's monetary and financial system under Berlin's supervision, and paint a picture of Europe as a single commercial trading unit in its economic, financial, and commercial relations with the outer world. But German domination of the greater part of Europe has already caused disastrous lowering of standards of living, and untold suffering, and unless the peoples of the subjugated countries have lost all ideas of liberty and independence it is impossible not to realize that disruption and dislocation of Europe's financial and economic state rather than unity must result from German hegemony.

Collegians Busy as Navvies

LONDON — Strangely-garbed navvies have been seen working in the English countryside this spring.

Auxiliary gangers in old school ties, scarfs, sweaters and college blazers are on the job side by side with the "regulars" in corduroys and hob-nail boots.

Digging trenches, mixing concrete, painting, wiring fences, making frames and carrying sand, somewhere-in-England Oxford undergraduates, public school and secondary schoolboys are literally "working like navvies" on a secret Government job.

The "regulars" have every respect for these young workers.

"They are fine boys and doing a splendid job," the chief foreman reports. "They are very earnest, and work faster than the ordinary laborer. But they did a wee bit shorter."

And the students are enjoying learning how to tackle the practical side of things.

"I really believe I could build a house now," one of the undergraduates told a reporter. "I have learned a lot of useful things in the last fortnight—how to lay foundations, how to dig with an economy of effort, how to mix concrete."

Some of the students leave the undergraduate gangers to work with the regular navvy gangs. They then work for longer hours and increase their wages by about 25 per cent.

Burma Road to Stay Open

Continued from Page 1

ship for China as shown by the reopening of the Burma Road remains the same and I can assure you the Burma Road will remain open."

U. S. Mediation?

TOKYO, May 10 (AP)—Headed home avowedly to discuss means of settling the troublesome "China affair," Japan's Ambassador to Nanking was quoted today as saying that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was determined not to talk peace except through the United States as mediator.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi said in a dispatch from Shanghai that the Ambassador, Kumatore Honda, had declared, however, "There can be no peace which will be concluded through mediation of a third nation."

Mr. Honda's return from Nanking via Shanghai to talk with Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye and Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka coincided with increasingly insistent editorials in the Japanese press that the China incident be settled quickly to further the progress of Japan's greater East Asia program.

[Neutral quarters in Shanghai said today that Japan apparently was preparing to withdraw troops from large areas of the interior of China, for concentration along the seacoast.

By holding positions along the coast, it was said, the Japanese could continue to control supply lines and trade routes.]

However, the ambassador, according to the newspaper Nichi Nichi, pictured the United States as actually strengthening the resistance of the Chungking government. He was quoted as saying:

"It is clear enough that Chungking is actually enforcing a policy to oppose Japan to the last moment by forming a common front with democratic Nations such as Great Britain and the United States . . .

"In any event, Chiang is being infused by the United States with the idea that he is fighting for the sake of democracy and is being openly told by President Roosevelt to depend on the United States through and through . . ."

[State Department and Japanese sources at Washington declared last night that nothing was known there of any official moves to have the United States serve as a mediator between Japan and China.]

College Group Pledges Defense Co-operation

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—A "determination to do everything within our power to co-operate in this time of crisis for the total defense of the Nation" was expressed yesterday by the Board of Directors of the Association of American Colleges in a letter to President Roosevelt.

"In the teaching and research staff, the student enrollment, the equipment, laboratories and other training facilities of our colleges, we have a very great power which is available and of first significance to the country in this emergency," the letter said.

Chile Requisitions Two More Danish Ships

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 10 (AP)—The Government yesterday announced the requisitioning of two more Danish merchant ships which had sought refuge since the start of the European war in the harbor at Talcahuano. The ships, the Selma and Lila, will be used in the Chilean coastal service, it was said.

The action brought to five the total of Danish vessels taken over by the Government.

Bund Talk Halted At Bridges Hearing

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10 (AP)—Testimony of a defense witness at the Harry Bridges deportation hearing was cut short yesterday by a ruling of Trial Examiner Charles B. Sears excluding testimony about the German-American Bund.

The ruling came after Jeannine Lowery of Hollywood testified that Ezra Chase, a self-described former Communist from Los Angeles who had appeared as a government witness, once had addressed a Bund meeting.

"These are remote matters," Judge Sears said, "unless there was some reference to Mr. Bridges."

Richard Gladstein, a defense attorney, argued that the Bund had directed an attack against Mr. Bridges after he furnished the Government with information about spies in the California aircraft industry.

"We contend anyone that speaks under the auspices of the German-American Bund shows anti-labor bias and we will establish that the Bund is anti-labor and anti-Bridges," Mr. Gladstein said.

"I don't know that we are trying any Bund or trying any labor cases," Judge Sears commented.

Miss Lowery said she attended Bund meetings and made reports to the Hollywood "Anti-Nazi League" and, during this time, heard Mr. Chase speak to a Los Angeles Bund meeting on July 26, 1939.

N. J. to Discard Bills Conflicting With U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 10—Pending Federal Government action, all anti-sabotage and anti-strike legislation before the New Jersey Legislature will be discarded to avoid Federal-State confliction in such legislation, according to Herbert J. Pascoe (R) of Union County, Chairman of the Assembly Steering Committee. Marked for the waste basket are 129 out of 260 bills awaiting action in the Lower House.

Mr. Pascoe said that measures liberalizing unemployment benefits and eliminating worker contributions to the unemployment fund were among those killed.

Falangists Ousted in Spain In Interior Ministry Shakeup

MADRID, Spain, May 10 (AP)—Men close to Generalissimo Francisco Franco held posts in the Spanish Ministry of the Interior today in the wake of a shakeup in which a number of officials appointed by Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer were ousted.

Observers said the changes appeared to be a natural house-cleaning following the appointment of an Army man to the Interior Ministry post once held by Señor Suñer, Generalissimo Franco's brother-in-law. They expressed belief no immediate change in foreign policy would result.

Col. Valentin Galarza Morante of the Army General Staff was named Minister of Interior Monday. Last night he swept out of important posts a number of men primarily identified with the Falange (Spanish Fascist Party), of which Señor Serrano Suñer, a frequent visitor to Axis capitals, is executive head.

Colonel Galarza named Lieut. Col. Gerardo Caballero as Director General of Public Security, head of all Spanish State Police. He succeeded Count Mayalde.

Other changes included:

Manuel Maura Figueroa, Civil Governor of Tangier, to be Civil Governor of Madrid, replacing Miguel Primo de Rivera, brother of the Falange founder.

Antonio Iturmendi Anales, former Director General of Local Administrations, to be Subsecretary of Interior, replacing Jose Lorente.

Lieut. Col. Manuel Rodigo Zara Goza to be Secretary of the Public Security Directorate.

Another appointment, outside the Interior Ministry, made Felipe Ximenezde Sandoval, novelist and chief of Falange delegates abroad, chief of the diplomatic office in Señor Serrano Suñer's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A militant Falangist and former foreign editor of the party organ Arriba, Señor Sandoval thus becomes chief executive aide to the Foreign Minister.

Generalissimo Franco canceled meanwhile a recent decree which freed the Falange press of all but party censorship. The Falange papers have been vocal recently in support of Señor Serrano Suñer's policies.

Falangists Hail Fascists Empire

By the Associated Press

Rome, May 10

The Spanish Foreign Minister, Ramon Serrano Suñer, sent Premier Benito Mussolini a warm telegram on the fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Fascist Empire, it was announced today, promising that Spanish Falangists would march together with Fascists and Nazis in the "the new Europe."

Historic Maryland Isle To Go on Auction Block

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Md., May 10—Sharp's Island in the eastern bay off Talbot County, is being advertised for sale at public auction to satisfy unpaid State and county taxes.

The island has figured several times in Maryland's history and was once the scene of a brief skirmish between American colonists and sailors of a British sloop which had blown ashore on the island. Recently it has been used by naval aviators in target practice.

The island once was covered with a forest of pine trees. Erosion has reduced the island from a thriving farm community of 438 acres more than half a century ago to a barren uninhabited area of about 25 acres.

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Canadian Unity Ruffled by Quebec Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Renewed activity by a small but vocal and energetic group of French-Canadian nationalists has attracted the attention of the rest of Canada to Quebec and its attitude on the war and the postwar problems.

In the main it can be said that the French-Canadian can be persuaded that the defense of Canada and the British Empire are in his best interests; that his destiny lies with the preservation of a united Canada.

But at the same time there are nationalist elements in French Canada—certainly in a minority—which are trying to undermine this unity and which are causing some concern among patriotic Canadians.

In recent months, for instance, there has appeared a flood of literature in Quebec which expresses unqualified approval of Vichy and all its works and emphasizes the demands of the extreme French-Canadian nationalists. La Droite, one of these nationalist organs, sounded the call of the nationalist minority by printing recently a warning to Thierry D'Argelieu, Gen. Charles de Gaulle's official representative to Canada.

[Publication of the French language monthly newspaper La Droite of Quebec has been prohibited under the Defense of Canada Regulations as being "prejudicial to the safety of the state and the efficient prosecution of the war."]

Mr. D'Argelieu is a submarine commander, a Roman Catholic priest and a wounded veteran of Dakar. All these should have made him acceptable to loyal French people in Canada, yet he was poorly received and warned not to use his religious status to influence the people of Quebec.

Seek Aid of Actor Boyer

It is the intention of the de Gaullists to send Charles Boyer, Hollywood screen star, to Quebec this summer to add some glamour to their campaign for support, in the hope that Mr. Boyer will receive a better press than his predecessor.

While discouragement of active support for the de Gaulle group continues, there appears in the nationalist journals strong words in favor of Vichy and Marshal Pétain and suggestions that the French-Canadian has a destiny in this country which requires lebensraum for its determination. The democracy of prewar France is condemned as fumbling and vicious, and the general tone seems to indicate a stand in favor of some sort of Roman Catholic Fascism, an idea which has long lingered in the minds of some Quebec nationalists.

Since Marshal Pétain has restored ancient rights to the Roman Catholic clergy in France, rights which they lost at the time of the Revolution, and since he has spoken in favor of a more rigidly religious life among the people of Unoccupied France, it is only natural perhaps that he should enjoy a certain measure of support in French-speaking Canada, whose traditional antipathy toward France has been based upon the latter's anti-clerical actions.

Clergy in Strong Position

But there are French-Canadians who regard this whole nationalist movement as a disruptive and dangerous force in the national life.

Actually the group is probably not strong, although it has the support of a portion of the Roman Catholic clergy. And in French Canada the power of the parish priest is considerable since in the rural districts he acts not only as adviser to many farm people, but he counsels them on politics and social questions.

Incredible as it may seem, the British defeat of the French in Canada is still a source of bitterness in some parts of Quebec. And this bitterness is kept alive by such groups as the nationalist extremists.

But to broad-minded and federal-thinking French-Canadians this feeling is potentially dangerous because their people can still be appealed to on the basis of race and language.

While the French clergy was losing its traditional rights at the hands of the revolutionists in France, the church in Quebec was not only unrestricted but actually granted greater privileges—the privileges they enjoy today.

The attitude of these groups of extremists seems to be that if Britain is beaten a Roman Catholic Fascism, upheld in France, Spain and Italy, will have a chance to operate. The feeling that there are those in Quebec who look for such a British defeat is not allayed in the minds of the people of the rest of Canada by such incidents as the draft scandal in Montreal when it was charged that young men were buying their way out of Army training.

Jean Charles Harvey, editor of Le Jour, is one French-Canadian of many who see Canada as one nation and who fight continually for greater unity. He has charged that "fifth columnists" are active in Quebec.

Cardinal Villeneuve, when speaking in Toronto recently, characterized as "mischievous gossip" the rumor that French-Canadians are "contemplating the establishment of a separate state in their province." In the same speech the Cardinal warned Canadians against Jean Charles Harvey as not being representative of French-Canadian thought.

And yet at the same time the Cardinal, virtual leader of Canadian Roman Catholics, paid a stirring tribute to Britain and the King and Queen, stressing the measure of the sacrifice being made by the Royal Family in the war zone.

Reforms in Education

Meanwhile the reform of the Quebec educational system is one of the most encouraging developments in that Province in recent years.

It is through such progressive movements that it is hoped to bring large numbers of French-Canadians out of illiteracy and into more productive fields in which they will have some technical skill. The program is sponsored by Provincial Premier Adelard Godbout, himself a strong champion of the teaching of English as a contribution to national unity.

The program calls for obligatory and free instruction for all children; co-ordination of primary and secondary schools; establishment of a system of vocational guidance designed to render instruction more practical and realistic; suppression of Greek in the secondary schools for the teaching of more useful and technical subjects.

The scheme will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature and a stiff battle on the part of the traditionalists, who would like to see the French habitant remain on the farm of his fathers, is already indicated.

Such a program, it is held, would do much to eliminate misunderstanding both on the part of French-Canadians and the rest of Canada. The two sections of the national community would undoubtedly be brought closer together. That this can be done was illustrated on a small scale by a project in recent years which has exchanged French-Canadian and English-speaking schoolboys for the summer months.

Belief Nazis Will Win Punishable in Canada

By the Associated Press

Quebec, May 10

Any person who expresses a belief that Germany may win the war is guilty of violating the Defense of Canada regulations, a Court of Sessions has held.

In sentencing Patrick Demers to eight days in jail or to pay a fine of $20 for an utterance tending to impair the war effort, Judge Thomas Tremblay noted that Mr. Demers had contributed to the Red Cross and Greek War Relief but ruled:

"We must consider the words objectively and not in the spirit of him who pronounces them."

Sheds His Coat for Britain

Wide World

Shaggy Samoyed Does His Duty

Betty North removing the thick rich hair of one of her 18 Samoyed dogs in the kennels in Hertfordshire, England. The wool is spun into stockings for British sailors. The fiber is unusually strong, and makes good stockings. Passed by British censor.

British Congregations United By Losses in Nazi Bombings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Nazi air raids have resulted in complete destruction or varying degrees of damage to a total of 2,659 churches of all denominations in Britain, according to an estimate appearing in a recent publication here of News From the Outpost.

Basing computation upon figures received from the churches themselves, it is found that 714 churches of all denominations have been either destroyed or seriously damaged. Under the necessarily vague heading of churches less seriously damaged, it is estimated that there are 1,945 in this category.

The Presbyterian Church of England, which has only 340 congregations in all, has had five churches and three other buildings completely demolished, 24 churches and 8 manses and other buildings damaged to the extent of between $500 and $5,000, and at least 25 churches and 50 other buildings with less damage (less than $500).

Aid From America

Meanwhile, British churches are awaiting United States' aid following the recent visit of the Rev. E. H. S. Chandler, representative from American churchmen to fellow-workers here.

Mr. Chandler, representative of the American Federal Council, who made a tour of the cities and towns in Britain which have suffered most from these raids, returns to the United States with a grim story.

Damage to famous church buildings, it is estimated, runs into millions of pounds. Edifices destroyed include Wren churches in the heart of London, Coventry and Llandaff Cathedrals, and serious damage to St. Paul's and Southwark Cathedrals. Others damaged, but in most cases not too seriously, include those of Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Rochester, Canterbury, Westminster Abbey, and Westminster Cathedral.

Yet the story of destruction is only one side of the picture which Mr. Chandler has to present to his American audiences as the result of his visit to church colleagues in this country. The other side is that of a great get-together movement which has taken place in the various church communities as the result of wanton destruction of church headquarters.

In one London district, for instance, a large Roman Catholic church was burned to the ground. The owner of an empty furniture showroom, a Jew, offered his premises as a temporary church edifice, reducing the rental from £6,000 to one shilling a year. A neighboring Anglican Church lent 250 chairs, while another, a Protestant, gave a harmonium.

Quick Offers of Hospitality

When congregations are bombed out, neighbor churches are quick to offer hospitality. Thus a Free Church turns over its premises to an Anglican congregation for certain hours each Sunday. A Church of England allows a Free Church to worship in its building.

Sometimes two congregations, though of different communions, merge into one for wartime worship.

In some cases wartime conditions sweep away long-term local prejudices as has happened in Wales. Many children from the south coast of England have been evacuated to safe areas there. In many villages, church services were held in Welsh only. Local nationalistic feeling runs high, and it is a matter of principle to these Welsh churches that they should have a separatist language. But the English guests could neither speak nor understand the Celtic tongue. So for their sake an afternoon service is now held in English, the language they all speak and understand.

Something like a general-post among the clergy is also taking place. Since most damaged churches are in vulnerable areas, their congregations are largely evacuated, and often the surrounding homes have been destroyed. There is no longer enough work for two full-time ministers, so one of the clergyman seeks a new sphere of labor, and the other stays with the joint congregation "for the duration."

Second Roundup Of Aliens Made

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Immigration inspectors and city detectives staged the second roundup of the week against foreigners suspected of being in this country illegally.

Those taken into custody were Italians, mostly waiters, seized in raids in several cities May 7, 160 German seamen, all charged with overstaying their leave in the United States.

Those arrested were taken to Ellis Island, where they joined 144 German seamen and two German newsmen held without bail for deportation hearings.

Justice Department officials in Washington said warrants were issued for 100 men, many of whom had come here from Italy to work at the Italian Pavilion of the New York World's Fair of 1939 and 1940.

A few hours before the raids started, Federal Judge Samuel Mandelbaum reserved decision on a petition for release on bail of Manfred Zapp and Guenther Tonn, officials of Transocean, a German news agency having no affiliation with any American news service.

The judge indicated he would deny the men's release after Assistant United States Attorney Mathias Correa asserted that Germany "has no respect or agreement with the purposes of bail as we know it."

Television Given Public Showing

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—America's contribution to the development of large screen television for the theater was given its first public demonstration to 1,200 invited guests last night. Images were projected to a 15-by-20-foot size.

The demonstraton, conducted by the Radio Corporation of America, was designed to show laboratory progress since previous tests with smaller screens. Projection is accomplished with a high brilliancy receiving tube which operates on 75,000 volts and has a special optical system. Connection to the transmitting source was by cable, but the system has worked as well in pickups off the air.

Results obtained were regarded by observers as the best they had seen to date. Brilliancy did not equal that of a movie, but it was sufficient for satisfactory viewing.

Lindbergh Picture Banned

SULPHUR, Okla., May 10 (AP)—The Sulphur School Board directed today that pictures of Charles A. Lindbergh be removed from class rooms and American flags substituted. Harvey Duncan, Board President, said the action followed complaints from ex-Service Men.

Price Control in Reich Studied by U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—The fixing of a maximum price on any or all products is only the first step in price control and must almost inevitably be followed by other more drastic measures during a period of wartime crisis, according to a Commerce-Department study of Germany's extensive price-control experience.

Although the United States is much better off economically than is Germany due to its abundance of foodstuffs, the German experiments are seen as a warning to Americans that the stabilization of prices is no easy or quick affair and carries many unforeseen complications.

Prepared by Louis Domeratzky, chief of the European Unit of the Department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and based on an analysis of German price control efforts beginning with World War days, the report says that the governments seeking to stabilize prices are generally forced to investigate, and perhaps control, the entire field of production and distribution.

Mr. Domeratzky also notes that Britain, which entered the war with a fairly free economic system, has been forced by the war to follow in Germany's footsteps and has now entered the stage of active control of industry.

Price Fixed on Steel

The Department's conclusion are arousing particular interest here in view of the recent order from Leon Henderson, Director of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, temporarily fixing a maximum price on steel.

"Like many simple solutions for complicated problems, the maximum price policy is soon discovered to be inadequate," Mr. Domeratzky writes. "It cannot be used efficiently in dealing with prices of imported goods; it lacks elasticity; it does not permit differentiation between producers with different degrees of efficiency, and unless supported by other drastic measures, it does not prevent the withholding of goods from the market for the purpose of illicit trade. It does not influence supply when the entire supply is short of demand. It soon becomes the minimum price.

"With the discovery of the inadequacy of the first step in price control, some countries, notably Germany, enter upon the second stage, which generally involves the Government in a more constructive and fundamental participation in price formation. The Government finds itself forced to investigate the various factors that go into the price structure, covering the whole field of production and distribution. These factors are much more difficult to deal with than outright speculation, which has few supporters in times of emergency," he continues.

Uniform Plan of Accounting

"In Germany the Government goes into cost accounting by prescribing uniform systems, undertakes to pass judgment on the efficiency of production and distribution methods, differentiates between essential and unessential industries not only by means of rationing of raw materials, but also of labor and equipment, and even goes to the extent of shutting down plants and transferring labor and equipment to more essential units. England has now reached this state of control of industry."

Mr. Domeratzky quotes a noted German economist, Dr. Julius Hirsch, to the effect that maximum prices are generally ineffective and that rationing and commandeering go together.

"Thus Government must, of course, also intervene directly on the supply side," the report continues. "This is accomplished in a number of ways: by commandeering supplies and securing equitable distribution through government or government-supervised agencies, by eliminating waste and uneconomic channels of distribution. In other words, price is no longer depended upon to perform its normal functioning.

"In this stage of price control policy the Government is getting away more and more from purely economic factors, and is influenced primarily by social factors, in order to provide for equitable distribution of diminishing supplies among the entire population, with much less regard for purchasing capacity than prevails under normal conditions.

Governmental Guarantees

"By this time price has lost its most important economic function—it can no longer determine investment of capital or production or distribution of the final product.

"New industrial facilities now come into evidence largely at the command of the Government—the most important customer—in many cases with the government financial support or guarantee; fixed prices and rationing and direct and indirect limitation on profits, in addition to heavy taxation, take away a good share of the regard of the entrepreneur's risk, but under emergency conditions the risk is also diminished."

The possibility of a shortage of raw materials induced by the defense program has convinced Commerce Department officials that this country should give careful study to Germany's experience in price control and civilian rationing in the hope that, if these prove necessary, much unnecessary hardship and experimentation can be avoided.

Pacific Halibut Fleet Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—A fleet of 80 trim, stanch little fishing craft are riding the long green swell of British Columbia's coast this month in the annual quest for halibut. If they are favored by an average season they will bring in a catch worth $1,500,000.

The fishing vessels sail in groups from Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and time their return to port so that their arrival will not suddenly glut the markets.

The halibut catch is regulated by the International Halibut Commission, appointed a decade ago by Canadian and United States authorities when the valuable fisheries of the West Coast appeared to be threatened with extinction as a result of over-fishing.

Thanks to conservation work done by the commission, especially in relation to the breeding grounds of the fish, the likelihood of depletion has been removed.

But the fishermen are still subject to strict control in their operations. The total catch in District 2, embracing waters off the British Columbia coast, southeast Alaska and Washington State, will be the same as last year—22,700,000 pounds.

Each vessel is restricted to an individual quota of 2,800 pounds of fish per man. Each trip must take 10 days and each vessel must lie in port 15 days between the first two trips of the season and 10 days between each trip thereafter. If a boat fails to catch its quota, some of the lay-over days are deducted.

Proceeds of each catch are divided. One fifth automatically goes to the owner of the boat. Then expenses are deducted. The remainder is divided among skipper and crew.

Competition is keen on the West Coast halibut banks, and experience is a major factor. Many of the skippers and crews come from Newfoundland or the Maritime Provinces of Canada, but recently there has been a considerable influx of Yugoslav fishermen who gained their training in the Adriatic.

Years ago when the halibut industry was in its infancy steam trawlers from the North Sea were introduced in the Pacific, but they proved uneconomical. Most of them have now been converted into tow boats.

The steamboats have been replaced by a new type of trawler, wooden-built, some of them rigged with sails.

Refugee in Britain Stages Puppet Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—A former youth organizer of the Vienna County Council, Mr. Bruno Tublin, is reviving the art of puppetry among school teachers and their pupils in England.

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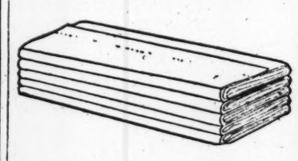
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Who Will Don the Toga in West Virginia?

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Corresponaent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—It was a dark night in West Virginia as the village churches boomed midnight on the 12th of January, 1941, and the split second after that final stroke events transpired that plunged the United States Senate into its second full day of debate today and raised arguments on the complicated subject of "what constitutes a second?" of a subtlety and profundity worthy of a medieval ecclesiastical conclave.

The question is, who is the Junior Senator from West Virginia? or, to put it in its more melodramatic form, what happened on the night of January 12th?

How Long Is Midnight

Two men (among others) were awake on that night in West Virginia. One was the incoming Governor. One was the outgoing Governor. Each wanted to appoint his own successor to the United States Senate. One of them could not make the appointment until midnight was passed. The other could not make the appointment until midnight had come.

The technical question involved, rising into the higher flights of philosophy is, how long is midnight? The outgoing Governor and the incoming Governor with zeal for the performance of their duties remarkable in politicians were both awake at that fateful hour, and each made their appointment as the village church boomed outside, and the electric clock whirred inside on the wall overhead, in fact, there are now two contestants for the seat of Junior Senator knocking at the door of the United States Senate, and the Senate, which is the arbiter of its own membership, must choose between them.

More is in this fantastic situation than meets the eye. Politics and the New Deal are involved. Politics are generally involved and many Senators are quoting the famous contest arising from the action of John Adams, sitting up until midnight and filling out the judiciary appointments created under new legislation just prior to the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson. In the present case one candidate is a New Dealer and the other isn't, though both are Democrats.

Cast of Characters

To come down to the personalities of January 12th, the outgoing Governor was Homer A. Holt (no relation to Rush Holt) and his senatorial appointee was conservative Clarence E. Martin, Former President of the American Bar Association. The incoming Governor was Ex-Senator Matthew W. Neely, strong New Dealer, whose appointee was Dr. Joseph Rosier, President of Fairmont State College, an ardent Roosevelt supporter. The job for which Mr. Martin and Dr. Rosier are now competing in this singular contest lasts until the regular election of November, 1942.

Mr. Neely was the dominant political leader in his State until challenged by Governor Holt. Mr. Neely promptly accepted the challenge, ran for Governor last fall, easily ousted Mr. Holt and on the midnight in which he took office as Governor he named Dr. Rosier as his own successor. He had likewise secured the election of Harley M. Kilgore as Senator. With this oppositoin cleared up it is understood he intends to run again for the Senate next year, leaving his mastery in West Virginia unchallenged.

Mr. Neely's appointee, Dr. Rosier, has the support of the New Dealers in the Senate. He got a bare 9-8 majority in Tom Connally's Elections Committee. Mr. Holt's appointee, Mr. Martin, has the almost solid support of the 28 Republicans and of the Conservative Democrats.

Since the latter group outnumber the New Dealers, it is likely that Mr. Martin will be seated. This is the more true, since when Mr. Neely left the Rules Committee, of which he was Chairman, he neglected to take with him, burn, or otherwise destroy a memorandum addressed to Matthew Edmiston, whom Mr. Neely installed as Superintendent of the Senate Office Building, advising him in detail as to the entertaining foibles and idiosyncrasies of about 15 of his fellow Senators, in no complimentary terms.

Copies of this memorandum have circulated extensively in the Senate. Since every good mystery needs some secret papers, this document fills the want in the drama of "What happened on the dark night of January 12th?"

Mr. Neely and Mr. Holt went to fantastic lengths in preparation for the impending struggle. On the stroke of midnight Mr. Neely was to change from Senator into Governor, Mr. Holt was to change from Governor into private citizen. Mr. Holt, before retiring, issued three separate appointments to his candidate, one on Jan. 10, one on Jan 11, and another at midnight Jan. 12, dated from the moment that Governor Neely's resignation from the Senate became effective.

Mr. Neely was not backward in preparedness. He took three oaths of office as Governor, between 11:35 p. m Jan. 12 and 12 a. m., Jan. 13. This was to guarantee that the instant he had become Governor he could fill by appointment the Senate seat which he had just vacated.

Philosophical Abstractions

A West Virginia law says that no state officer can hold two offices at one time. Another says that outgoing officers serve until their successors qualify.

It was from this landing field that the Senate soared into realms of philosophical abstraction. As Senator Bailey of North Carolina plaintively observed, he had tried to keep his thoughts on other matters but the fascinating problem kept "working on his mind." Senator Connally attempted to prove that a year is made up of "a series of instantaneous flashes."

Other Senators demanded how long is a second? Senator Connally ridiculed pro-Martin arguments, asserting that they made it a question of whether Mr. Holt could write his signature more rapidly than Mr. Neely could take the oath of office of Governor. Actually he contended that Mr. Neely was "translated" from one job to another instantaneously.

Confused members of the Senate agree on only one particular on "What happened on the dark night of January 12th?"

That it was a dark night.

Vast Public Works Program After War Goal of U. S. Mayors

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia disclosed today that the U. S. Conference of Mayors which he heads had under consideration a $3,000,000,000 plan for building public works after the war.

He told the convention of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers that the end of the war would bring about "a universal dislocation of industry and employment" and that preparations already were under way to offset it through a mammoth building program. A proposal has been made to President Roosevelt to allot $3,500,000 for an inventory of public improvements, he said.

The mayor said that in the event of changes in the present situation, the next step in the war would be for "enemy forces" to seize strategic bases which would make Atlantic seaboard cities subject to attack.

"If we do get into a state of war," he continued, "then it is highly probable that some of our coast cities would be subject to surprise and short attacks which would have great military value, because they would arouse the apprehensions of civilians who would demand additional protection. This would detract from the production of necessary defense and offensive weapons.

"If they reached Philadelphia, they could reach Pittsburgh. If they reached the Hudson River, they would try to reach Schenectady.

"Unless the war can be terminated by the complete crushing of the Nazi philosophy of government, then we are in for it—not only ourselves but the whole world."

He predicted that in the event of an Axis victory the United States would not be able to return to normal pursuits for any length of time during the next hundred years.

"If such should happen, you will be engaged in the rebuilding of cities throughout the world to meet conditions that will exist for at least a century," he said.

Oakland Exhibit to Show Rising Popularity of Hobbies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif. — Although times are tense, businessmen are turning more and more to special interests not only to occupy their out-of-office hours but as a safety valve against pressures of business activities.

This is the reason listed by Samuel R. Geddes, Manager of the National Hobby Show, open here May 16-17-18, for the unprecedented number of hobby exhibitors scheduled this year. The show is expected to be the largest of its kind ever arranged in the country.

The Oakland show's most spectacular exhibits this year will be of miniature live-steam railroad trains, powerful enough and equipped to pull four adults; sailplanes; a miniature merry-go-round, electrically driven, organ and all; miniature gasoline-operated racing cars; and lapidary work.

The live-steam trains are built according to exact scale of large trains in the hobbyists' spare time. They carry the equipment required on large trains, and tracks are built the same way regular railroad tracks are built. No manufactured toys here. Nothing ready made. It's all done in the basement or backyard shop of some hobbyist. The trains burn alcohol instead of oil or coal, but they are capable of getting up enough steam to pull a heavy load of cars. This year the tracks will be arranged, Mr. Geddes said, so that four adults can sit on little benches on the cars and be pulled around the circular track.

The miniature merry-go-round, making it debut this year at the Oakland show, was made out of scrap metal. An old hand organ was found and converted into a mechanical one.

Miniature racing cars are, of course, always exciting, and the Oakland show has been assured of a large number. This is also true of sailplanes, model airplanes, and racing yachts.

Amateur magicians will demonstrate their skill and latest tricks. Lapidary hobbyists will exhibit collections of stones, and methods of stone-cutting. There will be wood carvers and weavers.

One of the most popular hobbies in the Oakland show is that devoted to photography. A darkroom operation is usually always included in the show by some amateur photographer.

Of course, hobbies are not special property of men. For instance, this year a number of women who make a hobby of arranging flowers are bringing exhibits to the show. One woman will display her collection of 500 dolls, and there will be other doll exhibits.

Princess Improves Status

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Attorney General Robert H. Jackson said today that Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe of Hungary, who was ordered deported after overstaying her visitor's leave, has given the government "some very interesting information" within the last two weeks.

Asked whether in view of this the government might decide to let her stay in the United States, Mr. Jackson smiled and replied "We feel better-natured about her."

He said that the Princess, whose association with prominent German officials in this country had made her unwelcome, still was in the custody of immigration authorities in San Francisco.

He disclosed at the same time that the Immigration Service was in custody of a total of 2 024 German and Italian seamen, including convicted, indicted, or are awaiting grand jury action in connection with the sabotage of Axis vessels in American ports.

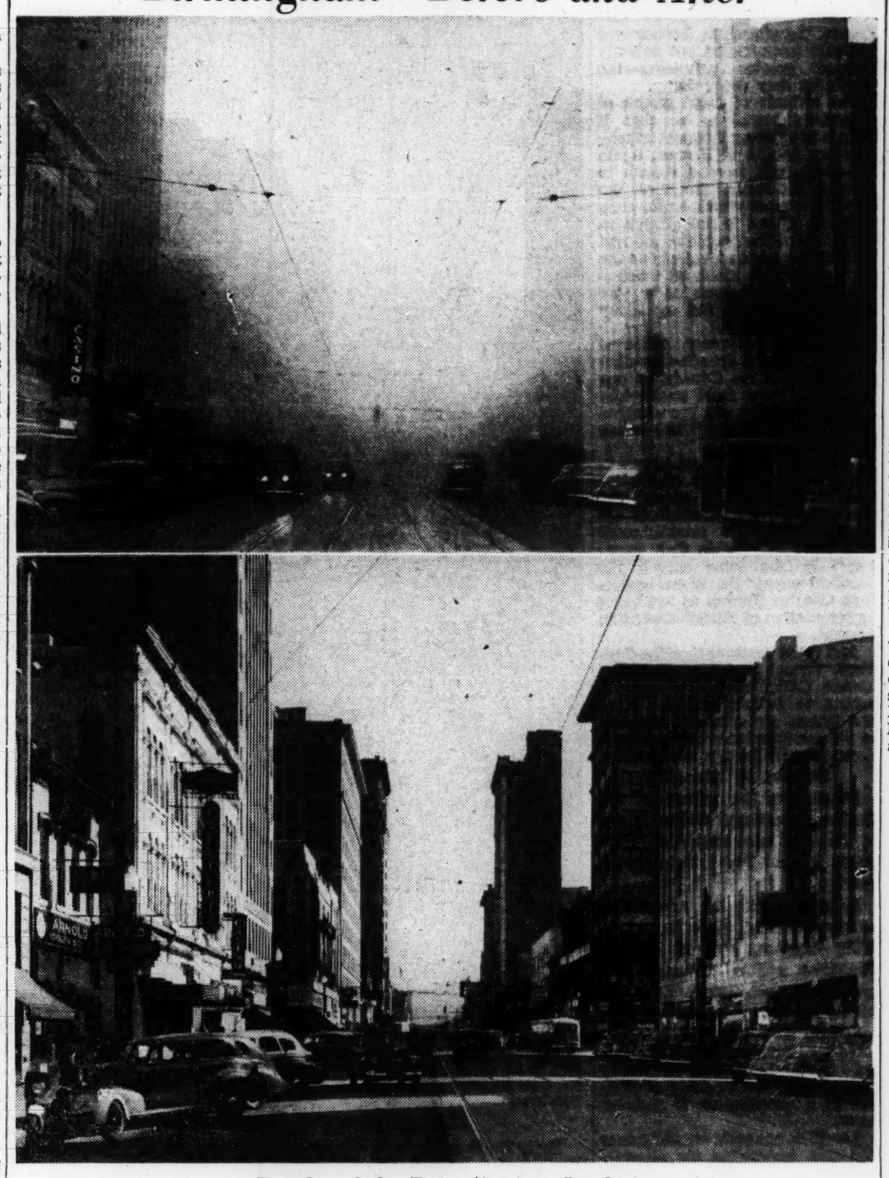
Mr. Jackson said the detention camps at which all of those seamen not convicted on criminal charges would be held were quarters identical to those furnished for American soldiers and that the only difference was that the "guard against leaving is considerably stronger."

Italian Benefit Concert Cancelled in New York

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—At the request of the State Department, an Italian relief benefit concert, scheduled for tomorrow, has been cancelled by the Federation of Italian World War Veterans in the U. S. A., Inc.

Ralph Polcini, treasurer of the committee which arranged for the concert, said the State Department had withdrawn approval previously given. He asserted the veterans' federation had been permitted to collect money for the Italian Relief Fund.

Birmingham—Before and After



Results of the Drive Against Smoke

The object of the Smoke Abatement Campaign is to eliminate a condition shown in the upper picture and produce a situation like the clear view below.

'Swat the Smoke' Winning in Birmingham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Although Birmingham's city-wide smoke abatement campaign is less than one year old, definite results have been obtained so far, according to Commissioner of Public Improvements James W. Morgan, whose department has the program in charge.

Owners of large industrial and commercial plants and factories within the City were the first to fall in line with the "swat the smoke campaign." With quite a smoke-consciousness developed in the City, these plant owners found that black columns of smoke belching forth from their stacks put them in quite an unfavorable condition. So they did something about it in many cases, either installing coal stokers or other means of eliminating smoke, at the same time building up much good will for themselves. Sale of stokers to both domestic and commercial users showed an increase of almost 200 per cent.

The smoke situation was particularly bad in Birmingham since bituminous coal is largely used for fuel. And as soft coal mining is a local industry, Commissioner Morgan early pointed out that there was no intention to try to coerce or influence the public into using "foreign fuels," such as oil or gas. He added that experience of other cities had shown conclusively that soft coal can be burned with very little smoke.

The campaign in the city inaugurated by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and finally a city-wide Smoke Abatement Committee was appointed with E. E. Michaels, President of the Engineers Club, as chairman and with representatives from various agencies, including the Alabama Mining Institute, the Parent-Teacher Association, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the architects, the railroads, the real estate board, the health department and the city government. This committee obtained the support of all elements of the City in the campaign and made a study of results obtained in St. Louis, Pittsburgh and other cities which have smoke elimination programs.

It was decided that the first phase of the campaign should be educational entirely and to that end active co-operation of newspapers and other mediums of publicity was obtained. Thomas W. Langford was appointed smoke inspector and his function so far has been largely to advise heating plant owners how they may eliminate smoke. He has conducted several schools for firemen, visited 5,530 homes, 62 apartment houses, 104 plants, 7 schools and 8 hotels, this during the first 6 months of the campaign.

In addition a committee composed of Mr. Michaels of the Smoke Abatement Committee and E. W. Stanford, architect, is working on an amendment to the city building code which will require proper heating equipment to eliminate smoke in all new construction. In other words the purpose of this will be to guard against conditions which might make for smoke in the future.

The Birmingham Electric Company which operates a big downtown plant to supply steam for heating purposes to the central city area installed blowers for its boilers. This was hailed by Commissioner Morgan as "the first big example of just what can be done to abate smoke in the city." The blowers furnish the needed ventilation above the firebed for complete combustion. This eliminated high stack losses as well as smoke, also improved the efficiency of the heating plant. This is one feature constantly being pointed out, namely, that the elimination of smoke also improves the efficiency of the heating plant.

U. S. Tightens Alien Curbs

Continued from Page 1

by the help of their governments, and they walk out of the courtroom and return to their jobs of producing discord in America. We must find means to a more prompt and emphatic way of enforcing our law."

Bill Worked Out

A comprehensive bill to deal with the problem has been worked out jointly by representatives of the Department of Justice and Represenative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama. It has been introduced by Congressman Hobbs and is now pending before Congress. It deals with both aspects of the problem. In respect to the dangerous deportable aliens it provides methods for detention, so long as deportation is physically impracticable.

In order that no hardship may unwittingly be done by this provision, the bill contemplates the establishment of an independent board to pass on each case before detention may be ordered. In respect to those deportable aliens whose presence is not dangerous, and who constitute good material for future citizenship, the bill would authorize the Attorney General in his discretion to adjust their status, after investigation, if good character and other requirements are shown, and to admit them to permanent legal residence in this country. It is believed the enactment of the Hobbs bill would greatly clarify the situation and would constitute a realistic treatment of the practical problem.

Other Provisions

Among other provisions the Hobbs bill stipulates that any deportable alien who cannot be deported shall be subject to detention without bail for a period not exceeding one year but not at hard labor.

It also provides that "any alien who seeks to enter the United States intending to act in behalf of any foreign government or foreign political party or group, or, without limiting the foregoing, the Communist Party of the United States of America, the Partito Nazionale Fascista, the Nationalsozialistiesche Deutche Arbeiter Partei, the Kyffhaeuser Bund, the German-American Bund, or any organization successor to any one of them, shall be excluded from admission unless there is substantial reason to believe that such proposed activities will not be deleterious to the national safety of the United States."

Provision is likewise made that such aliens who act in the United States in behalf of any foreign government, foreign party or group, should be subject to deportation.

Hobbs Confident

Representative Hobbs expressed confidence today that the House Judiciary Committee will very shortly give a favorable report to his bill but the problem which such legislation has faced at its various stages is illustrated by this statement from Mr. Jackson:

"The enemies of America are not idle. They show up at Congressional hearings to oppose every move to strengthen law enforcement; they show up in court astutely to raise every legal difficulty to prevent convictions and to obstruct obtaining evidence; they propagandize endlessly against investigative officials and agencies, against prosecution policies, against law enforcement itself. The force and prestige of the organized bar is needed to vindicate the competence of the law to deal with the burdens that the times put upon it."

The Justice Department emphasizes that it is well known that there are certain groups in the United States definitely committed to organized subversion and the immediate incentive to the special survey of Communist, Nazi and Fascist activities springs from the noticeable failure of these groups to comply with the Voorhis Act. This law requires formal registration with the State Department of the followinng types of organizations:

Every organization subject to foreign control which engages in political activity.

Every organization which engages both in civilian military activity and in political activity.

Every organization subject to foreign control which engages in civilian military activity.

Every organization, the purpose or aim of which, or one of the purposes or aims of which, is the establishment, control, conduct, seizure or overthrow of a government, or subdivision thereof, by the use of force, violence, military measures or threats of any one or more of the foregoing.

Organizations falling within such classifications—and Communist, Nazi and Fascist groups are presumed to come in this category—were given until Feb. 15, 1941, in which to register under regulations which call for substantial disclosure of information as to the activities, aims and purposes of the organization.

That was nearly three months ago. Failure to register is a criminal offense but thus far not a single organization in the United States has registered under the law.

President of Brazil Felicitates Hitler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 10 (AP)—The Government announced officially that President Vargas had sent a message of felicitation to Adolf Hitler in connection with Germany's observance of May Day.

"Felicitations of the Brazilian Government and people as well as my wishes for your personal happiness and prosperity of the German Nation," said the message.

Herr Hitler, the announcement said, sent the reply: "My wishes for your personal well-being and felicity to Brazil."

South American Defense: Economic Factors Important

Continued from Page 1

roads in South America were so serious that Brazil for the first time bought more from Germany than from the United States.

Under the Reich's totalitarian economy the State itself competes in world markets. It utilizes its massed buying power to obtain political ends. Bribery to willing persons is combined with pressure on private businesses and on Governments.

Individual businessmen and firms of South American countries, and of the United States, are caught in this trade warfare at a ruinous disadvantage.

Control of Purchasing Power

The Americas up to now have seen only the skirmishes preceding Nazi plans for economic invasion of the Western Hemisphere. Berlin aims at controlling Europe's entire purchasing power in South America. This far exceeds the purchasing possibilties of the United States on a long-range program, since many of South America's major exports compete with surplus products of the United States.

It is necessary to keep clearly in view that trade warfare can and does proceed under the protection of official non-belligerency. The sea power of the United States Navy could not come to grips with Nazi trade penetration, short of actual war.

Two imperative conclusions therefore emerge:

1. That the minimum Nazi attack against the Western Hemisphere, if Britain could be conquered, would be an intensive trade offensive. To meet this offensive, the American Nations—and especially the United States—in all likelihood would have to regiment their own foreign trade. Even then, Nazi Germany would command from two to three purchasing units for every one held by the United States, on the basis of 1937 trade figures. Conceivably a Nazified Europe would utilize near-slave labor in an effort to increase these percentages and sweep the United States out of South American markets.

2. That a Nazi victory over Britain would force the United States either to withdraw from any effective influence in South America, or face eventual war with the Reich. Even if the United States chose to abandon South America to the Nazis, there is every indication that this new base would be used by the Nazis for launching military attacks. Having gone so far toward world conquest, what is there to indicate that Nazi strategists would voluntarily let the United States stand in the way of their full conquest?

No Surrender

No peace is manifest between the Nazi conception of life and the American conception of life.

Neither side shows a disposition to surrender without a test of strength. The United States has committed itself. There is hesitation, apparently because the Nation hates to go to war, feels unprepared as yet, has not recovered from disillusionments of 1918, feels uncertain about objectives this time, and is not fully convinced that the dangers of partial action exceed those of full military action.

Isolationists counsel various forms of delay.

The thesis of isolation includes either the entire Western Hemisphere, or the United States and a more limited number of adjacent Nations. So far as South America is concerned, figures already given prove that economic self-containment does not work on a hemisphere basis. This fact forces the isolationists back on a more restricted zone, with the rest of the hemisphere under other influences.

Those entrusted with defending the Western Hemisphere are accordingly hard at work to prepare for any eventuality.

Military and naval men agree unanimously on the over-all proposition that hemisphere defense does not become a problem as long as the British and United States Navies command the seas.

The British island colony of Trinidad, where we arrived on the S. S. Brazil and sailed past the new United States naval base, testifies to the scope of preparations for military defense.

The Brazil steamed into the spacious Gulf of Paria between cliff-girt islands that form teeth in the Dragons Mouths. Trinidad lies to the east. A long tongue of Venezuela reaches in from the west.

A Show of Strength

Columns of white smoke spiral into the tropical sky over Trinidad where land is being cleared for the new base. Warehouses, long and neat in their fresh paint, line the waterfront in a section set aside for American use. Dredgers are depening the harbor. Largest units of the United States Navy are to be accommodated here.

Five new bombers, flying boats, ride at anchor in full view from the ship. They have just arrived.

British military planes circle overhead on patrol.

A British mine-sweeper passes, its trailing devices marked by a red warning flag that bobs along just above the waves.

One large American bomber flies past on a training flight.

Out of sight inland lie the military and air bases, located where the island of Trinidad levels away from hills that surround the harbor city, Port-of-Spain.

On shore, American middies and soldiers mingle with British forces. Word passes around that a troopship, the American Legion, is on its way from the United States.

From Trinidad South America turns westward toward the Panama Canal, where two months previously the Carnegie party had seen intensive activity at sea, on land, and in the air.

In the other direction from this strategic shoulder of the continent, jungles stretch southeastward toward the mouths of the Orinoco and Amazon Rivers.

One United States base, and only one, lies south of Trinidad. That is in British Guiana, 350 miles from Trinidad and south of the Orinoco but 800 miles from the Amazon.

Much Yet to Do

These bases, on lease from Britain, are being developed rapidly, yet have a long way to go. With the older bases in Puerto Rico and in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, they guard the eastern approaches to the Panama Canal.

Other leased bases provide stepping stones in the Bahamas, Bermuda, and on to the frigid coast of Newfoundland.

Greenland is under protective custody.

All of the United States bases have been opened for use by the other American Republics.

Where does South America stand in this naval and military situation? Are the countries there uniting their defenses among themselves and with their powerful northern neighbor?

From a military standpoint the answer to these questions is that South America prefers to wait and see how the war is coming out before enlisting on either side without reservation.

Canada's Glass Trade Outlook

OTTAWA (CP)—European skill in the glass making art will be wedded to Canadian resources in expanding an essential industry in the Dominion, officials here hope.

The Material Resources Division of the National War Services Department said that good silica sand deposits are located at Black Island in Lake Winnipeg, north of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and at certain points in Alberta. This means that an essential requirement of glass making is available in Canada.

War Services Department information is that inquiries about setting up glass industry developments are being made by persons formerly associated with the industry in Czechoslovakia. Officials say they might be another group of refugee industrialists similar to those who have undertaken other industrial projects in Canada since the war began.

"The imports of silica sand to Canada from the United States in 1939 valued $350,000," an official said. "It has been estimated that glass requirements of Canada amount to about $1 a person per year and much of this glass, in a wide variety of products, is imported."

Ordinary types of glass formerly imported in large quantity from Europe was sure of a market in Canada as war requirements increased the demand, officials said.

Canadian-made glass supplies would assist economy and assist production in an important war activity—the making of lenses and fine instruments.

"In Canada we not only have silica sand but other materials required in glass making, including toughening elements," an official said. "News of negotiations looking toward expansion of the industry is encouraging."

Old glass has a certain value if located near glass making establishments, but it has not been found economically sound to ship it long distances for re-manufacture.

No Food Shortage, Exorbitant Prices

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Congress heard today that the Nation need have no apprehension about a food shortage or exorbitant prices.

R. M. Evans, Administrator of the farm program, told the House Banking Committee:

"The American people can go about their business and they don't have to worry about a shortage of farm commodities or about exorbitant prices."

He made the statement while urging approval of legislation to increase the Commodity Credit Corporation's borrowing power from $1,400,000,000 to $2,400,000,000 and to continue the life of the agency "until the Congress shall otherwise direct." It would expire June 30 otherwise.

The Corporation makes price-pegging loans on many farm crops.

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Albert Steiner

An Upland Meadow Above St. Moritz

The flower is the Trollius europaeus, or globe flower, glory of the Swiss open mountain meadows in springtime. Of the same family as the common buttercup, it is much prized as a cultivated flower in New World rock gardens. The peak is the Piz Albana. (Inset) Two little girls of St. Moritz rest between picking blossoms of the Alpine crocus.

Meadows Abound in Colorful Offerings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland — At flowertime in Switzerland the white outline of the lofty Alps hangs above high mountain meadows flecked with sky-blue gentians, golden primulas and fragrant violets. Down in the valleys villages with high-gabled houses half-hidden in blossoming fruit trees are the scenes of gay flower festivals held to celebrate the advent of spring.

As snow melts from the alpine slopes, herdsmen with their cattle and goats depart amid merrymaking for their summer pastures. Dressed in the bright-colored costumes of their region, the men lead their garlanded animals through the crowded village streets and up the mountain roads.

A happy people inhabit this little Confederation of 22 Cantons, each characterized by its own laws, dialects and customs. Living in their quiet mountain valleys they are united in a deep desire for freedom and peace.

It is expressed in the story which Aymon Correvon, a botanist of Geneva, related—a comment made by an English major on the quietude of the people.

Index to Happiness

"Monsieur Correvon," the major asked, "do you know how we recognize that your nation is a happy one? Because 90 per cent of your people cannot say who is the President of the Confederation!"

As a student of his country's alpine flora, M. Correvon has traveled throughout the length and breadth of Switzerland, a recent trip being a 1,000-mile jaunt on a motor-bicycle through the Canton du Valais and the Engadine, with a side trip to Lake Garda across the Italian border.

Describing this experience, he related, "On a fine summer morning I entered the Canton du Valais from the French side, which saves 20 miles for the traveler coming from Geneva. This Canton is the California of Switzerland. Apricots, grapes, peaches, strawberries and asparagus are grown in the fertile plain which is sheltered by very high ranges, 'les Alpes Bernoises et Valaisannes.'"

At Vernayaz, where tumultuous streams race from the high peaks into the extremely narrow Gorges du Trient, he stopped at the sight of an abundance of pretty rock primroses, Primula hirsuta, with carmine corollas. Close by was a noteworthy houseleek, Sempervivum Fauconnettii, a hybrid of the spider-web species. Since no other spider-web plants are found within a 100-mile radius, its occurrence on the Jura presents an interesting problem in the distribution and migration of plants.

Richest Region

"The Canton du Valais is the richest flower region in Switzerland and includes some 200 more varieties than the Canton des Grisons," said M. Correvon. "The floral richness of Valais may be explained by the great differences in its altitudes, soils, rainfalls and exposures. Also, important passes like the St. Bernard and Simplon may allow the importation of seeds from southern areas by winds; or by the passage of herds."

The flora of Valais is divided roughly into four groups which occur in life zones limited by certain altitudes. In the lower plain zone, at approximately 1,600 feet elevation, M. Correvon lists the Galanthus nivalis (the common snowdrop), yellow Adonis vernalis (Pheasants - Eye), Spiranthes aestivalis (an orchid), Daphne Laureola (the spurge - laurel), Ruscus aculeatus (Butchers Broom), the alpine poppy, the alpine sea holly, and the mountain anemone.

Plants of the woody and conifer regions, extending from 2,000 to 6,000 feet are often intermingled. Here grow the Lonicera nigra (one of the honeysuckles), the alpine rose, Cytisus Laburnum and Genista radiata (varieties of broom), the mountain currant, along with various members of the willow and mountain ash families.

The fourth zone, above 6,000 feet, is the most interesting for the alpine plant amateur, M. Correvon pointed out. "Trees and shrubs are represented by the Swiss Stone Pine, Pinus Cembra, which differs from some of the other pines by its bunches of five needles; by Daphne Mezereum, Juniperus Sabina, Rhododendron ferrugineum and some prostrate and carpeting plants such as dwarf salix (Salix arbuscula, helvetica, glauca, reticulata, serpyllifolia); Vaccinium uliginosum (of the blueberry family), Azalea (Loiseleuria) procumbens, Silene vallesia (catchfly), Senecio uniflorus (one of the groundsels), the golden yellow Artemisia glacialis, and the Woodsia hyperborea.

"In the Lake of Fully region the white alpine anemone with cream-centered purple flowers grows on limestone, and near by, in granite crevices, is found the soft yellow Anemone sulphurea, a variety of A. alpina. Here, too, are Silene exscapa, Bupleurum stellatum, the Swiss rock jasmine (Androsace helvetica), densely tufted with tiny lanceolate leaves in rosettes and white flowers one-sixth of an inch across, and the pure white Hutchinsia alpina (Cruciferae).

Growth on Plain

"Passing through the Oberlap, door of the Canton des Grisons," M. Correvon related, "I went down the peaceful valley of the Rhin where I was tempted to enter the noted floral district of Toggenburg in Canton de St. Gall. Bordered on the south by the range of the Churfirsten at 2,300 meters and toward the east by the Säntis at 2,500 meters, it has a beautiful forest of fir, oak, maple, beech, poplar, wild cherry and elm.

"In the plain are the Allium spaerocephalum, the Anacamptis pyramidalis, the yellowish-green birthwort called Aristolochia Clematitis, the birch (Betula humilis), which in Switzerland grows only in this region, the yellow Genista tinctoria (Dyers-Greenwood), the orchid - like Goodyera repens, and Orchis pallens, the pale-blue Jasione montana in long-stalked heads, and Juniperus Sabina.

"On the slopes of the Säntis grow the reddish purple Silene acaulis, or cushion pinks, Juniperus Sabina, Erinus alpinus, the gentian-like Swertia perennis, and the gentian brachyphylla; the purple Rock Beauty, the pretty little Flowering Moss or Androsace obtusifolia, a low-growing pea called Oxytropis Halleri Leguminosae, and the groundsels S. abrotanifolius, and S. aurantiacus. A variety of saxifrage with rose or purple flowers is found close to the summit.

"In Tamins I left the Rhin Valley and started to climb the Julier Pass. Soon I met a heavy fog which turned into rain and then snow as I went higher. Night was coming but I wanted to be in St. Moritz on the same evening, so I rode on. Once over the Pass I found I was well repaid for my efforts. The fog lifted quickly, like a theater curtain and I saw a view I shall long remember. At my feet lay the beautiful lakes of St. Moritz and Silvaplana, gentian-blue in the distance. The sky was quite clear, and all the mountains and glaciers of the surrounding summits were brightly colored pink by the last rays of the setting sun.

"I spent the next morning at Pontresina, another nice spot of Engadine, and visited the garden of the Hotel Saratz.

"Mr. Saratz grows large masses of the red and pink Oriental poppy in his lawns and is also successful in raising the Blue Himalayan poppy (Meconopsis Baileyi), which is a real marvel there. I noted also the pink Astrantia rosea, a dwarf and the deep blue violet delphinium, D. cachemirianum, and the long-spurred Delphinium cardinale, in open racemes with bright scarlet and yellowish petals."

Higher in the same valley (which leads to Bernina Pass) M. Correvon sought a tiny and rare Primulaceae, Trientalis europea, which he had seen only as a dried specimen. Supposed to be growing within 500 meters of the station, the plant was not found after a three-hour search with his lens.

Scene at Lake Suvretta

The second day of his stay in St. Moritz, M. Correvon climbed to Lake Suvretta, where the flora is very abundant. There he found the rose-lilac Primula integrifolia, a minute primrose with flowers an inch across arranged in one to three umbels. Higher up he saw Eritrichium nanum, a white woolly plant with small sky-blue flowers with yellow eye; Dianthus glacialis with closely-arranged, denticulate, reddish-purple petals and the Ranunculus parnassifolius.

"Bernina Pass is extremely rich in flowers," he said. "I found there fields of Edelweiss along with Aster alpinus; the yellow alpine poppy of Engadine (Papaver rhaeticum), Primula Berninae, a very rare hybrid; and masses of gentian (G. terglouensis) and groundsel (Senecio tyrolensis)."

M. Correvon's itinerary next led him across the Italian border to the Lake Garda region near Mt. Baldo. He said: "The village of Magasa became my headquarters.

"Higher up near the shores of a deep blue lake I was thrilled to see huge clumps of Daphne petraea which grow only in this part of the world," he continued. "The diameter of the plant was at least four feet, which indicated its age. I have observed that three-year-old plants scarcely measure one inch across."

Upon finding this plant, M. Correvon recalled a trip Reginald Farrer, famous English botanist, made into this section to collect it. Having been told by Dr. Henry Correvon, the noted Swiss botanist, that it grows on the mountain Cima Tombea, Mr. Farrer sought vainly for it and then returned to England. On inquiry made by letter to M. Correvon he received this reply: "But you didn't look on the eastern face—it's full of it. There is not a single plant on the top." On the day he received the letter Mr. Farrer started for Lake of Garda and found the plant!

Before his holiday came to an end M. Correvon hoped to locate on the mountain a rare Ranunculaceae with grey-blue foliage, the Callianthemum kernerianum. Hence he was overjoyed when his guide offered to direct him to a place where he said over one hundred of the plants had been gathered in a quarter of an hour by a widely-known director of a botanical garden.

Festivals Open Swiss Summer Season

Switzerland's summer season starts in resplendent parade early in June and includes numerous festivals and competitions.

There are music, singing, and flower Festivals; open-air performances and festival plays; swimming, rowing, and sailing contests; horse races; Venetian nights; tennis and golf tournaments; gymnastic and rifle shooting events; summer ski festivals; Alpine and costume festivals.

Art exhibitions and fairs afford a picture of the Swiss people from other angles, and a number of important international congresses will bring together in Switzerland distinguished natural scientists, scholars, and professional men.

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Visitors Discover Treasure of Floral Beauty in Climb Through Swiss Alps

Spring Rides Into Montreux On Brilliant Floral Carpet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switzerland — In the battle perennial between winter and spring starts early in the Swiss highlands. Tiny bare spots appear under the great old firs and pines whose far-reaching branches prevented the snow from settling too heavily on the ground. From day to day, nay from hour to hour, the dimensions of these patches increase in the warm sunshine, and suddenly, as if they had been touched by a magic wand, they flaunt a floral carpet of gorgeous hues.

The lovely erica carnea, the bright yellow coltsfoot, and the marsh marigold are brave enough to lead the parade of blossoms at a time when another snowfall or heavy frosts are likely to work destruction among them. But they have done their duty and have sounded the awakening of spring from mountain slopes to valleys.

The season's triumphant march is on and presently veritable armies of crocuses proclaim their occupation of the wide spaces which only a short while ago made dreams come true for skiers. In their wake follow modestly the daisies and by the end of March the furry anemones also make their bow. Every day there are new arrivals, and among them the wonderfully blue gentiana verna, the soldanella alpina, and varieties of alpine primulas occupy a place of honor.

Spring is a miracle in the Swiss Alpine realms, but it is also a vision of entrancing beauty in the lower regions. In the country's southland camellias, mimosas, magnolias, wisterias, azaleas, and rhododendrons attain magnificence in a bower of blossoms, and the narcissus fields above Montreux on Lake Geneva, are yearly an object of pilgrimage of beauty lovers from far and wide.

Finally, when all the many fruit trees burst into their own glad song of spring, it seems as if the snows of winter had once more returned. Apparently defying the laws of nature they rise like giant bouquets in amazingly close vicinity of towering mountains; they give a rejuvenating touch to weather-beaten chalets clinging to steep slopes, and accentuate the azure of the many lakes which they border.

With festivals, songs, and "blossom excursions" the Swiss people pay tribute to spring. To hold fêtes is a delightful weakness of theirs and while they fully well know that every season in its turn provides its own opportunities for celebrating, the season of buds and blossoms is particularly dear to their hearts.

Beautiful Things In a Small Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—Switzerland with its 15,737 square miles is admittedly a small land, but it is a treasure chest, so bewilderingly lovely and so compact that it has no equal anywhere.

Its accessibility from all European countries is exceptional and no sooner has the prospective visitor crossed the border than he begins to enjoy the luxury of modern Swiss transportation: swift and beautifully appointed electric trains; spacious Postal Motor Coaches to explore mountain passes and realms off the beaten path; and trim lake steamers. Fast inland and foreign air service is another feature.

Albert Steiner; E. Gyger; Arthur Baur

They Help Give Switzerland Its Beauty

Upper left: The houseleek or sempervivum, one of Switzerland's quaintest plants, which sends up from fleshy rosettes of green this tall stem crowned with a cluster of blossoms of greenish white, blue, violet or ruby. New World gardeners know a rock garden variety of them as hen-and-chickens. These are in the Bernina Pass. Upper right: Edelweiss in the Bernese Oberland. Sometimes called Flannel Flower, this plant has been much praised in song and story. It is grayish-white and grows abundantly. Lower left: A beautifully tinted gentian, one of the many exquisite flowers which bloom in the pastures of Adelboden in the Bernese Oberland. Lower right: Twelfth Century chateau of medieval Thun in the Bernese Oberland seen through a spray of spring blossoms.

Wilhelm Tell Play Proves Popularity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUCERNE, Switzerland — Lucerne has revived its medieval Passion Play and presentations of the same are being given on Hofkirche Square throughout the season and until September 11, on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Performances of the ever popular "William Tell" drama are being given on Sundays throughout the summer, until and including September 11 at Altdorf near Flüelen, on the lake of Lucerne, and at Interlaken.

Farm Consolidation Is Basis Of Swiss Agrarian Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—The agrarian reform movement which is making its appearance in Switzerland is entirely different from the usual agrarian reform, which calls for the division of large farms into smaller units.

For the Swiss movement takes the form of a peculiarly Swiss method, emanating as it does from the smaller Swiss farmers themselves. It looks to consolidation, rather than to the splitting up of estates.

In wartime the country is demanding a good deal more of the farmers than in peacetime and the custom of owning sections of land scattered about the countryside means difficulty and waste of time in working.

Some farmers have land broken up into 40 to 70 parcels. They are beginning to realize that farming would be much easier if, by a reorganization of the land, the whole farm were collected into an easily workable whole.

Many Weak Points

The old method by which land is bought or swapped to be added to the farm, or by which the inheritance laws give each child a piece of the father's farm is regarded as having many weak points, which can only be overcome by common effort and the setting aside of personal ambitions for the good of the whole.

In some places farmers' land-consolidating companies have been formed of all land-owners of the community. The business of the company will be the formation of well-integrated, practically-planned farms.

The Federal Government places its legal experts, its soil experts and surveyors at the disposal of the local groups for carrying the project through. The quality of soil of each plot of land destined to change hands is tested so that the exchange will be fair. The surveyors measure the land and engineers co-operate in drawing up plans for the new boundaries, paths and roads.

Once a community has decided by a majority vote upon the rearrangement of their farms, private property rights step into the background. There may be strong differences of opinion, but it is difficult for the individual to cling stubbornly to his individual wishes if they go contrary to the plan as a whole. The individual has the right to object to his allotment to the Federal Government itself, but usually the peasants come to an understanding among themselves.

Problems to Be Met

Sometimes a community is shaken by feuds because of conflicting interests in the redistribution of the land. Swiss peasants are liable to be emotionally attached to a definite piece of land.

Exaggerated individualism sometimes gains the upper hand. One peasant may insist on having the road pass in front of his house, so that he can sell more apple cider. Another does not want a piece of land next to an old foe. A third clings to an old apple tree. Some will feel it incumbent on them to oppose everything the Federal Government supports, and that, if they don't make difficulties, they are not taking full advantage of their Swiss freedom.

All of these things are taken into consideration as much as possible by the Commission and the value of the land is regulated accordingly. However, the Commission does not weakly yield to individual wishes, but aims at building a community of rationally constructed farms for future generations.

Individual Has Rights

Emotional attachments which bind the old folks of this generation to a certain piece of land will have no force for the next. The younger generation will grow up on the new land and all their associations will bind them to it.

There are few Swiss peasants who will continue opposition to a good plan such as this one when the difficult economic position of their little Alpine Republic, cut off from its customary food sources in the New World and forced to a greater degree of self-sufficiency, is described to them.

That such human appeals can be made in Switzerland and that an official body of men takes them seriously and answers them individually with reason and persuasion is typical of the Swiss way of government.

In Switzerland, however, the village, the smallest social group, still has a great deal of autonomy and the individual still holds supreme rights.

Stalwart Democracy

The vigor with which Switzerland has attacked its agrarian problem is indicative of the stalwart character of its democracy. It is taken by students of political science as a practical example of the manner in which a functioning free government can approach the deeply rooted social and economic questions which, in the present day, may require something more than palliative solutions.

Few problems can be more difficult than those that involve questions of the land. Moreover, the years of tradition which are involved in the tenure of the soil make it particularly difficult to look forward to new arrangements.

This has led to the belief, in some quarters, that radical political changes are necessary to provide the basis for really fundamental economic readjustment.

But to this Switzerland answers that the government of free men, acting on their own initiative, is still the best method.

And the Swiss, looking at the accomplishments that are promised by its present attention to the question of land ownership, believes that a more just and more equitable solution will result from the interplay of the various forces which, under a democracy, are necessarily brought to bear upon such problems as that which the cantons are now facing in the fields of the Swiss republic.

It is recognized that the emergency of wartime gives particular emphasis to the need for repairing the breaches in the Swiss agrarian economy.

Swiss Flora Offers Riches To Botanists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VILLENEUVE, Switzerland — Touched by warm breezes of a short mountain spring, melting glaciers high up in the Alps of Switzerland send hundreds of icy streams tumbling from beneath their feet to wind brimful among high mountain meadows splashed with colored patches of pink gentians, lemon-yellow auricula, and mauve bells of the delicate soldanella primroses.

Some snow still lingers in the grassy pastures, but countless hardy little plants pierce their white covering to send up tiny blossoms which stand out strikingly against their white background.

As spring merges into summer there is an abundance of flowers unknown in the lowland. Gentians, varying from the star-like bright blue spring variety to the long-stemmed purple and yellow gentian of midsummer; gray-flecked primroses grow in profusion; sulphur and white buttercups faintly tinged with blue; and white lilies and alpine red roses cover the slopes. All of these and many others thrive at altitudes where the entire process of growth is crowded into a few brief summer months.

Suited to Special Climes

By studying the habits of the plants in the lofty Alps one finds that they are peculiarly adapted to the special climate. Strong roots pierce the soil and retain moisture when the ground is dried by winds; low wiry growth enables the plants to hug the warm soil and thick hairy leaves form protection from the cold.

Side by side with typically alpine vegetation familiar lowland varieties—the buttercup, forget-me-not and wild pansy—surprisingly appear. But their colors are much brighter at this altitude. The buttercups have a more golden appearance and the forget-me-nots have an unusually deep shade of blue. It is thought that the purity of the air and intense solar radiation play a part in causing this intensification of colors.

An Alpine Garden

For botanists and other nature lovers who wish to study high altitude plants without making the arduous climb to their native habitat, an alpine garden has been laid out on the Schynige Platte in the Bernese Oberland where specimens of flowers, shrubs, and trees may be studied. The plants are grown in the special type of soil they require and here, safe from cattle which often graze in mountain meadows, they are arranged and labeled for the benefit of the student.

The garden itself is in harmony with the surroundings and helps point out that growing things enhance the beauty of moutain scenery whether it be in the Alps or elsewhere in the world.

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Grandeur of Swiss Alps Matched by Gorgeousness of Their Floral Setting

Grisons Basks In the Beauty Of Its Flowers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUR, Switzerland—One of the most striking beauties of the mountains in the canton of Grisons and its Alpine valleys is unquestionably the wealth and wonder of the flowers. If one spends his holidays here he is sure of a rich treat, particularly if he has begun to botanize. But one should not come too late, for the Alpine blossoms are early risers, and with some of the most lovely the period of bloom comes immediately after the melting of the snow.

Even before the snow has faded from the mountain meadows, the spring crocus and the purple soldanella thrust their heads up through its fringes. Treading on their heels are the anenomes, first the hairy anemone, favoring the dry Alpine pastures, then the sulfurea, the white, and the narcissus-flowered. Following these come groups of deep blue stemless gentian, golden yellow geum, the spring cinquefoil and the bright cyclamen. In the swampy places are the sunny marsh marigold, the globe-flower, the fleshy orchis, the aconite-leaved crowfoot, the mealy primrose, the pink knotweed, the white-crowned cotton-grass, the butterwort and the delicate Liottard's gagea. Even the higher regions of rubble and rock burst into life quite early. There the oppositifolius saxifrage spreads out its ruby-colored pulvinus; the white and gold crowfoot unfold their petals, the mountain buttercup, the Alpine, the Pyrenean crowfoot, and the parnassifolius, and on even the highest ridges the splendid glacialis. The primroses are especially ornamental: in the pastures the little entire and the less usual broad-leaved; as rarities the sticky, the everblooming, the Inn Valley; among the rocks the hairy red with white rictus and the well-known pale yellow auricula. These are but a handful of the spring flora, which scatter their profusion during April, May, and June.

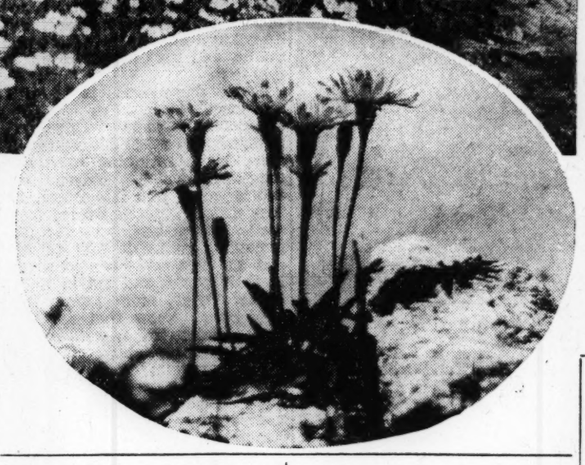
Then comes the mountain summer with its splendor. It is ushered in by the glowing Alpine rose fields, on which the blue aconite, the yellow, purple and spotted gentian, the monkshood, the Martagon lily, the yellow groundsel and hawkweed, and luxuriant umbelliferae lift their heads to the sun. The Maiensäss meadows and mountain hayfields are jewels which must be seen before the scythe of the farmer makes a quick end to their glory. Here are also valley flowers, the sainfoin, the campanula, hawksbeard, pinks and others in blazing colors such as only an Augusto Giacometti can paint. It is impossible to enumerate the vari-colored clovers, the bushy lousewort, and pleasant cranesbill, the pretentious Compositae, the modest umbels and the fragrant grasses.

The excellent Taschenflora des Alpenwanderers (a hiker's handbook of Alpine flowers) by L. u. C. Schröter gives just an extract from the riches of nature. Whoever may have climbed the mountains with the eminent Prof. Carl Schröter, and has, further, not denied himself the annual August excursion from Pontresina with Professor Braun-Blanquet, has learned not only to know the Alpine flowers, but to love them. His eyes have been opened to a world which is too likely to be closed to the city dweller.

And there should be mentioned the Cushions, which cling to the windswept ridges and rock crannies, the silene, the Helvetian and the glacial androsace, the blue Alpine forget-me-not, the graceful varieties of saxifrage, the delicate snow gentian, which with the tiny eyebright brings forth blossoms a centimeter high, hard by the majestic cembra-pine of the famous forest of Tamangur in the Swiss National Park. There, too, are the fragrant nigritella and the much-loved edelweiss, so loosely rooted, alas, that in the environs of the resorts and traffic routes it has already fallen victim to vandalism. On remote limestone crags, however, a considerable growth still springs up so that its extermination is not to be feared.

As soon as the world of flowers wakes, it prepares for the coming winter, for the bloom is only a step on the way to the ripe fruit, which is the object of the vegetal growth. The period of vegetation in the high mountains is limited to a few weeks, and time presses. In September, therefore, one finds the vegetation apparently dead, with only a few unassuming late blooms to display something living. Yet this interval offers the mountain climber a whole meal of bilberry, whortleberry, and other berries, and also over the mountains the autumn colors. Who that has climbed to the heights has not rejoiced to look valleywards from his pinnacle and see the afternoon sun on the fiery red clusters of the Alpine bearberry and the brilliant yellow of the larches?

This in brief is what Grisons' Alpine flora of the mountains and valleys has to offer every vacation-hungry climber, every untrammeled hiker, no matter what his rank and training. Grisons delights. It has decked itself for the purpose in a garment, the equal of which can be found nowhere else in the world.



Albert Steiner

Switzerland Bedecked in Brilliant Colors

In the Lötschen-Tal or Loetschen Valley (upper left), a narrow valley enclosed by lofty peaks and famed for its ancient festivals, at which time the inhabitants don heirloom costumes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Chrysanthemum arcticum, a lovely light rose in color against gray granite rocks, is seen at upper right. The Arnica montana, orange-yellow or marigold color, like a bright sunflower in high Swiss pastures, is shown at lower left. There are several varieties of arnica in the New World but only montana in Europe. At lower right is the fragrant Red Gentian, Gentiana purpurea, which is of a velvet red-brown color, "a rich Vandyke brown," one naturalist has said. Gentians of many varieties are abundant in Swiss upland meadows, and contribute yellows, lavenders, and violet-blues.

Gateway For Resort Tours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPIEZ, Switzerland—One of the many charming resorts along the lake of Thun is Spiez, with its ancient castle—now a museum—overlooking the bay.

But Spiez is even more important as a railroad terminus. From here you find connections to practically every important Oberland resort. Zweisimmen, Lenk, and Gstaad are quickly reached from this point by the popular Montreux-Bernese Oberland railway which, as its name implies, links the lake of Geneva region with the Oberland.

When you go to Kandersteg you leave Spiez on one of the electric fliers of the Loetschberg line. Once past Frutigen, where busses proceed up to Adelboden, the train leaves the Kander Valley and ascends in a series of spirals.

A stroll to the Blue Lake is only one of the many fine walks around Kandersteg. Another you shouldn't miss is up to the Oeschinensee, considered one of Switzerland's loveliest mountain lakes.

Gayety Reigns At Interlaken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland—On a verdant strip of land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz lies Interlaken, summer capital of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. It is a large resort, and all during the summer it is lively and gay. Shops line the Bahnhofstrasse, and there are a multitude of hotels and a spacious park with shady promenades. But the most noticeable thing about Interlaken is the Jungfrau.

The chances are that if you ever get to Interlaken one of the first things you'll do is to go on a day's excursion to Jungfraujoch, 11,340 feet high. The Joch is about 2,330 feet below the summit. But over two miles above sea level is pretty high, and of course at that altitude there is snow the year round.

Maybe you'll enjoy a July snowball fight, or a dogsleigh ride. Perhaps you'll spend the night at the hotel on the Joch and visit the High Alpine Scientific Institute or the Meteorological Observatory perched on a wind-blown ridge.

"Well," you may say, "the Joch sounds like quite a place. But how do you get there? It must be quite a feat." Not at all. You simply get a ticket and ride up on mountain railways.

Home of Famous Wood Carvers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIENZ, Switzerland — Brienz, in the center of the Oberland wood-carving industry, stands in a background of green pastures, dotted with innumerable fruit trees. Above the village is the Rothorn, a rack-and-pinion railroad going to the summit, which affords a spectacular view of the surrounding region.

All told, there are about 4,000 wood carvers in the Bernese Oberland. But most of these are peasants who consider wood carving as merely a side occupation for the winter—a way to earn a few extra francs. It's different with the master carvers. They are as absorbed in their work as any fine sculptor or painter.

Almost all the master carvers live in Brienz, and a few of the more prosperous have their own shops on the main village street. Practically every one of the 400 or so master carvers was once a student at the Brienz School of Wood Carving.

The school is supported by the canton of Berne and consequently the tuition fee is so modest that almost anyone can afford it. But students must show a good deal of aptitude before they are accepted for the long period of study, which usually lasts five years. The course is remarkably thorough.

The boys are taught animal and figure sculpture, and study, among other things, drawing, modeling, portraiture, perspective and composition. Naturally, the ambition of every student is to be another Hans Huggler-Wyss, or an artist like Fritz Frutschi, head of the school. Many of the original street signs you see around the Interlaken and Brienz districts are Frutschi's work.

One of the wood-carved signs in Brienz points out the road leading to Meiringen. This village has long been famous as the site of the gorge of the river Aare. But in recent years, since it was discovered to be the Swiss Pompeii, Meiringen has had a new attraction for visitors. Long ago the parish church of Meiringen was buried by masses of stone and mud washed down by torrents from the Hasliberg. In 1915, when this place of worship was to be renovated, no less than seven periods of building were unearthed. Historic records mention that King Henry VII presented the church of "Magiringen" to the order of St. Lazarus in 1234. From that time on the little church had a precarious existence until modern engineering taught the two mountain rivers, the Dorfbach and Alpbach, some manners.

Even in Wartime The Flowers Bloom

LONDON (BPS) — England's lyric horticulturists have suffered no dampening of their ardor since the war. According to front page advertisements in current issues of The London Times, plants still cause Britons "horticultural sensations" and promise "sheer ecstasy."

In these advertisements as elsewhere, stress is placed on the war effort; with specials on small garden vegetable collections of seeds for the suburbs, and "allotment" collections for larger gardens.

"There is a possibility of an onion shortage," says Bunyards of Maidstone, and they advertise their "MAMMOTH FLAT KEEPING ONION," for every now and then the copy is set in capitals to lend emphasis.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Musical Byways of New York

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Along comes spring and the music reviewers find themselves concerned with events out of the jogtrot of the fall and winter season. With the waning of activities in the regular concert halls, they visit out-of-the-way auditoriums which ordinarily never figure in their peak-season calls, even patronizing those that are upstairs. This involves, for the time being, complete abandonment of a fundamental tenet of our metropolitan musical criticism, which is that anything more than 12 steps above the street level cannot possibly be good. October to the end of March means intense concentration on Carnegie Hall, Town Hall, and the Metropolitan Opera House. April and May discover the critical gentry on duty in parts of town as remote from their usual haunts as Greenwich Village or Columbia University, there to beetle their brows over performances that sometimes come barely within the fringes of their usual duties and speculations.

One such at Columbia this week has been a theatrical work, "Paul Bunyan," book by W. H. Auden, music by Benjamin Britten, which has had nightly performances in Brander Matthews Hall. Whether it should be called an opera, an operetta, a play with music, or a musical fantasy is a detail of terminology that might be worth arguing out if the work were likely to assume an important place in an American lyric repertoire. But it is theatrically inept and falls between all possible stools in borrowing a little of this and a little of that from half a dozen different kinds of stage entertainment.

* * *

Mr. Auden's text has its fair share of amusing lines and Mr Britten's music is jaunty, folksy and expertly scored. But the work's Americanism is patently that of two Britishers imitating word-and-tune idioms for the sake of superficial effect, without any real penetration of the spirit of the Bunyan fable. Bunyan, himself, was represented by a magnified speaking voice which came from overhead, suggesting the giant height of the unseen figure. Otherwise there were various loggers who sang sophisticated lines in simulation of a rough backwoods fashion. Nothing much happened and the best entertainment provided was that of a "Casey Jones" sort of narrative between scenes very well sung by Mordecai Brown Hugh Ross was the conductor and there was much that was creditable in an able if not altogether professional production which involved the Columbia Theater Associates, the university's department of music, a cast of about 20, and a chorus from the Schola Cantorum.

* * *

Another little journey out of their usual sphere led several of the reviewers to the Museum of Modern Art for a program called "Salon Swing." This was the first of a series of six with the general title of "Coffee Concerts." But whether the music of the evening was actually the cream of swing or a species of sugar-water was something on which the learned devotees of Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms were by no means agreed. For this listener this was such sweet swing that it became cloying before the concert was a third over. The virtuosity with which it was presented—and there was no gainsaying the special talents of John Kirby's six-piece band, the Sophistichords' vocal quintet and the 10 digits of pianist Herman Chittison's long and slender hands—was of so refined a character as to suggest a desire on the part of all concerned to get as far away from the spirit of the jam session as ingenuity could contrive. The accent of this Salon Swing was definitely on the "Salon" part of the title. All the participants were Negroes. In the audience were many notables of music and the theater.

* * *

At the Barbizon Plaza—upstairs—the Dramatic Oratorio Festival Foundation, directed by Solon Alberti, presented with stage tableaux Alexandre Georges' cantata, "The Way of the Cross," in furtherance of its aim to dramatize oratorios and kindred concert works. A small, well-trained chorus was seated like an orchestra about the conductor. Some of the soloists sat with the chorus, some of them were among the costumed figures on the stage. The effect was that of a church play transferred to a concert hall, with the lighting and the posing well contrived. The music of Georges (1850-1938) partakes of Gounod, Godard, and Massenet, not only in type of melody but in the affection of its utterance, which ran more to a kind of devotional sentiment than to anything at all dramatic or descriptive of its Scriptural subject matter.

Though given in Carnegie Hall the nearly all-Russian and mostly Soviet concert of April 29 assumed almost the aura of a Communist "pep" rally. This was particularly true of the songs of Paul Robeson, which in certain instances plainly had been chosen for their "social content" rather than for their musical value. Vytautas Bacevicius was heard in piano pieces by Shostakovitch, Prokofieff, and himself, and Benny Goodman added his clarinet to the strings of the Roth Quartet in Prokofieff's jaunty "Overture on Yiddish Themes." Of chief interest to those who were musically rather than politically minded was, however, the first performance in America of a new work by Dimitri Shostakovitch.

* * *

This was the Piano Quintet which was first performed at the Soviet Festival in Moscow on November 3, 1940, and which helped the composer to an award of 100,000 rubles from the Russian Government in March of this year. Its form, though orthodox in most respects, took on something of freedom and freshness in the grouping of the five movements. After a prelude came a slow-paced fugue that merged into a section of harmonic singing; then an ebullient scherzo, in which the piano, percussive through much of the score, had almost a fife-like shrillness. An intermezzo of contemplative part writing led to a lyric finale of an almost detached airiness.

Much of the effect was orchestral, though the parts were sharply delineated. If the moods were something less than profound, they asserted more feeling than some of the composer's other writing. Nothing of conscious banality for the sake of being proletarian was discoverable. Vivian Rivkin, pianist, joined with the members of the Stuyvesant Quartet in a spirited and expert performance.

Vandamm

Scenes From Three Prize-Winning Plays

Top left, Ethel Barrymore and Richard Waring in "The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, awarded the New York Critics' Circle prize for the best foreign play of the season. Top right, Lucile Watson and Paul Lukas in Lillian Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine," which won the Critics' prize for the year's best American play. Below, Montgomery Clift and Alfred Lunt in Robert E. Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night," winner of the annual Pulitzer drama prize. Incidentally, the Drama League of New York has awarded its Delia Austrian Medal to Mr. Lukas for "the most distinguished performance of the season," and a prize to Mr. Waring for "the best performance in a supporting role."

Albert Coates' New Opera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

After several promised productions, Albert Coates' new opera, "Gainsborough's Duchess," was finally presented in Embassy Auditorium on the evening of April 23; although the performance was only a concert version of the work. The opera had been announced by the Southern California Opera Association, but when the chorus, a unit of the music project, was disbanded, the stage performance was likewise postponed.

Long known as a first-rate symphony conductor, Mr. Coates made his initial visit to Southern California about a dozen years ago, when he conducted in Hollywood Bowl. Since then, his Russian and English ancestry have made him at home both in Russia and the United Kingdom until his return to America nearly two years ago.

"Gainsborough's Duchess," a romantic opera in three acts, harks to the life of the famous painter, for its rather pallid plot, the story of which was kept going by George Houston, who acted as narrator on this occasion. It was composed for Vera de Villiers Graaff, who sang the role of the Duchess of Devonshire, a queen of beauty and fashion. The part of Gainsborough was sung by Alexis Tcherkassky; Molly, his eldest daughter, by Marica Noleen; his youngest daughter, by Marguerite Kostelnik; Johann Fischer, by Henry Korn, and Lord Beechmaster, by George Burnson. The orchestra was the WPA Symphony, conducted by Mr. Coates. Two choral numbers were sung by the chorus of the University of California in Los Angeles, trained by Raymond Moreman.

There were obvious shortcomings in the concert version, which might be minimized in a dramatic presentation particularly if operatic artists were used. Mrs. Graaff brought a voice of limited ability to the part. The best singing was done by George Burnson, a young bass of considerable promise.

The orchestra has recently suffered many changes in personnel, and Mr. Coates' exhortations for volume did not add to the general effectiveness. The conviction persists that it would take excellent singing and clever acting to dispel the impression of aridity. The orchestration seemed heavy and reminiscent of other works.

The closing events in the Behymer Artists' series brought three prominent artists to the Coast—Helen Traubel, in her first Los Angeles appearance, and John Charles Thomas and Josef Hofmann in their annual recitals. Miss Traubel's recital might almost be called epochal. Her voice is a genuine dramatic soprano, with organ-like low tones and stentorian high tones, and used, withal, to purposes of highest artistic expression.

'The Money Doesn't Matter'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Louis D'Alton's latest work, "The Money Doesn't Matter," produced at the Abbey, may be described as a comment on the futility of riches. If the theme is almost as old as drama itself, D'Alton has managed to treat a serious subject in a manner that combines comedy and tragedy.

Tom Mannion, born in a back lane of a small Irish provincial town, has, by his own shrewdness, become the wealthiest man in the district. He has convinced himself that with money he can accomplish anything. He seeks primarily to shape his children's careers for them and he sets his heart on their making names for themselves and marrying into a social stratum to which he has been denied admission.

The play has little plot. It is rather a study in character and, as such, is a fine bit of writing. The opening act gives a clear insight into the outlook of the self-made man and it is also established that he has failed to reckon on the fact that his children may not see eye to eye with him.

He is suddenly brought to earth when news comes that one son has been killed in a motorcar accident. The rest of the play deals with Mannion's endeavors to prevent his younger daughter from following a religious vocation. He tries bribery and discovers for the first time that his money may be useless. His second shock comes when the bribe is made the instrument of his defeat. He at last submits to the humanizing process that has been imperceptibly molding him.

After a first act which, in spite of its length, seems rather hurried, the remaining acts are models of construction, balance, and weight. The dialogue is easy and shot through with flashes of wit. There is brilliancy in the characterization and every portrait is clear-cut. Irony is the pervading note but it is of the kind that carries its lesson and warning.

One of the best portraits in the play is that of the gardener, as crafty as he is diplomatic, and delightfully played by F. J. McCormick. Another fine bit of acting was that of W. O'Gorman, who, as the man of wealth, was successful in combining the inner uncertainty with the outer arrogance.

The Picture-Buying Public

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

Contemporary artists paint considerable numbers of pictures and sell a small proportion of what they paint. Before the nineteenth century, artists painted to fill orders and evidently kept no considerable stock of works on hand. They knew that there was a buying public, and paid assiduous attention to it.

Today there seems to be utter confusion among artists when the question concerns sales. Times have changed in the last 200 years and there is no returning to former conditions—which, indeed, our artists would find intolerable, for then artists were considered mere craftsmen who manufactured something desirable and salable, and the interest was exclusively in their works and not in themselves. Today, more people than ever before know that they can have a picture if they want it. Why don't more people buy?

As a museum official who has been watching people visit exhibitions for nearly 20 years, observing their reactions, listening to their complaints, and seeing a very modest number of sales, I believe I can give some of the answers. Before analyzing reasons I can state that to the best of my knowledge the artist himself is the chief factor preventing picture sales today.

* * *

The principal difficulty comes from the painter's failure to realize that he is both a manufacturer and a merchandiser. Let no professional esthete balk at these terms. They were good enough for Leonardo, and some other considerable artists, and if they seem too hard to swallow let the offended party read contemporary accounts of Hogarth's salesmanship. The artist is producing something: does he want to sell it, or doesn't he? He should make up his mind.

The first step toward making a sale is having something that somebody would like to buy. Who? What kind of person? In all probability that is a question that never occurred to the artist. He paints because he enjoys making pictures. If nobody buys them he has a grievance—his talent is unrecognized; other artists who sell pictures are "commercial," and their products "pot-boilers." The artist proclaims that he would rather not make a sale at all than sell stuff so poor as to interest the average buyer.

This artist should ask himself if he willingly ever bought anything he did not like. If it were a necessity he might have been forced to do so, but if a luxury, never. Certainly he never would buy anything just because somebody else liked it. But that is just what this artist expects the public to do: buy his pictures solely because he admires them. Let the artist put himself in the place of any reputable merchandiser. Would he offer a commodity to the public solely on the ground that he himself found it wonderful? No, indeed. It is necessary either to persuade the public that it actually needs the article, or the article itself must be so attractive that the public is anxious to buy.

* * *

In order not to make this too hard, let us assume that nobody needs a picture; that any sale is going to be made simply because the buyer likes a picture well enough to purchase it. Now why should a person like, or not like, a picture? I am not referring to the one person in a million who has taste, discernment, plenty of money, and a driving urge to discover and recognize (financially) hitherto neglected artists. I am referring to the ordinary person, often looked down upon by the artist, whose taste in literature is rather good, who likes good plays and listens to good music; who has been able to make a living against rather stiff odds, and who just happens not to know much about the graphic arts.

Is his taste then deplorable? I think the chances are that it is fairly honest, even though a bit unsophisticated; but sophistication is a bad quality when connected with art. This potential buyer, then, wants a picture that he can live with; exactly as he would buy a book that he would wish to read again, and records of music that he could listen to repeatedly with pleasure.

* * *

Let us visit any current exhibition of the works of a considerable number of contemporary artists (not one-man shows) with the prospective buyer. He goes in with the idea, for he has often said so, that he will buy a picture if he sees something he likes. Generally he comes out without buying anything, for the following reasons:

First, very few of the pictures are truly interesting: the painter himself has had no thrill while painting them, and a thrill not felt cannot be communicated. The majority, then, are dull. Second, the visitor, being a layman, is not at all interested, at least not intelligently interested, in technical experiments; there are quite a few of these. He likes one picture very much, but would have to hire a hall to hang it in, and another has a difficult color scheme which would go with nothing else—it would ruin everything in the room where it would hang.

He came in with the idea that it was subject matter alone which interested him, but finds, to his surprise, that of the few pictures he really likes, subject is not always the controlling factor. Let us say that he sees 250 pictures, and of these finds a half-dozen fairly interesting. That doesn't say much for the compelling quality of contemporary painting. The right kind of show (still hypothetically, of course) should have so many appealing things that it would be difficult to choose, and the purchaser would buy at least two pictures instead of one.

* * *

But this show was chosen by a jury. Could it be the jury's fault? To a certain extent it could, and I shall pay my respects to juries later; but I still think it is the artist's fault, for he has painted first for the jury, then for the critics, and neither buys pictures. The public would buy, but he has forgotten about the public.

The painter must remember, too, that the jury chooses only from the material submitted to it, and if the majority of the pictures submitted were appealing to the buying public the resulting show would likewise appeal. The public's taste is better than it is credited with being. If it had not been for the buying public, how could so many magnificent pictures have come down to us from earlier generations?

Another factor is a too prevailing lack of tact in the artist's contacts with the public. The layman does not welcome the artist's categorical statement that he has abominable taste any more than the artist would enjoy the layman's candid admission that he found his manners insulting. Let every artist remember that a prospective buyer is a precious thing, not to be coddled, but to be advised, helped, and educated; and let him further remember that most people do not wish to be conscious of the fact that they are being educated. It has been my unvarying experience that the questioning layman is instantly grateful for anything which helps him form an intelligent opinion on art matters. Is it not reasonable that he should expect this help from the artists themselves?

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The Virgin Islands, Celebrating Centenary Of Public Education, See Progress In Meeting Needs of the People

By A. Thurston Child
Superintendent of Education, St. Croix, V. I.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In St. Thomas it's vocational education. In St. Croix it's school libraries and curriculum laboratories.

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In spite of Mr. Dixon's insistence that his division is "unworthy of the name in its usual educational sense" the classes of this division have done much to give the boys and girls of Charlotte Amalie a more practical and useful education than they had prior to 1938.

The boys are taught carpentry and cabinet making, mechanical drawing and concrete work. The girls are given instruction in home economics, dressmaking, fancy needlecrafts, and home mechanics. The last course is especially useful as it teaches girls to take apart, clean, and repair such common pieces of kitchen equipment as kerosene stoves, electric irons, etc.

Both boys and girls are admitted to the handicrafts classes. The boys learn to make attractive belts of knotted fish line and baskets of hoop and wist. The girls become skillful in the production of mats, pocketbooks, and hats made out of the tyre palm.

In St. Croix, which is rural and agricultural, there is a definite need for more vocational education. Even more pressing, however, has been the need for improving the reading skills of the children and providing adequate teaching materials for the teachers.

Three years of poor cane crops have resulted in a depleted municipal budget. The libraries at both ends of the island have suffered from this depletion, particularly the children's divisions. Furthermore, the traveling libraries have had to be discontinued.

Book Campaign Conducted

To meet these emergencies, the Superintendent and the Jeanes Teacher, Mrs. Pearl L. Byrd Larsen, conducted a book campaign in all the elementary schools. Teachers and parent-teacher associations were urged to raise funds for the purchase of books. And visitors to the island were asked to make donations.

Today each elementary school has the "makings" of a school library. In the country schools this is usually limited to a "reading center"—a table, chairs, and two bookcases. But all the books and frequently the bookcases, too, have been purchased from funds raised by the dances, "tea meetings," food sales, and socials which the teachers have given.

Supplementing these school libraries and "reading centers" are the two departmental traveling libraries: two large chests each containing forty or more books. These books are all gifts, and have been presented by visitors who were impressed with the efforts made by the country schools to secure their own books and bookcases.

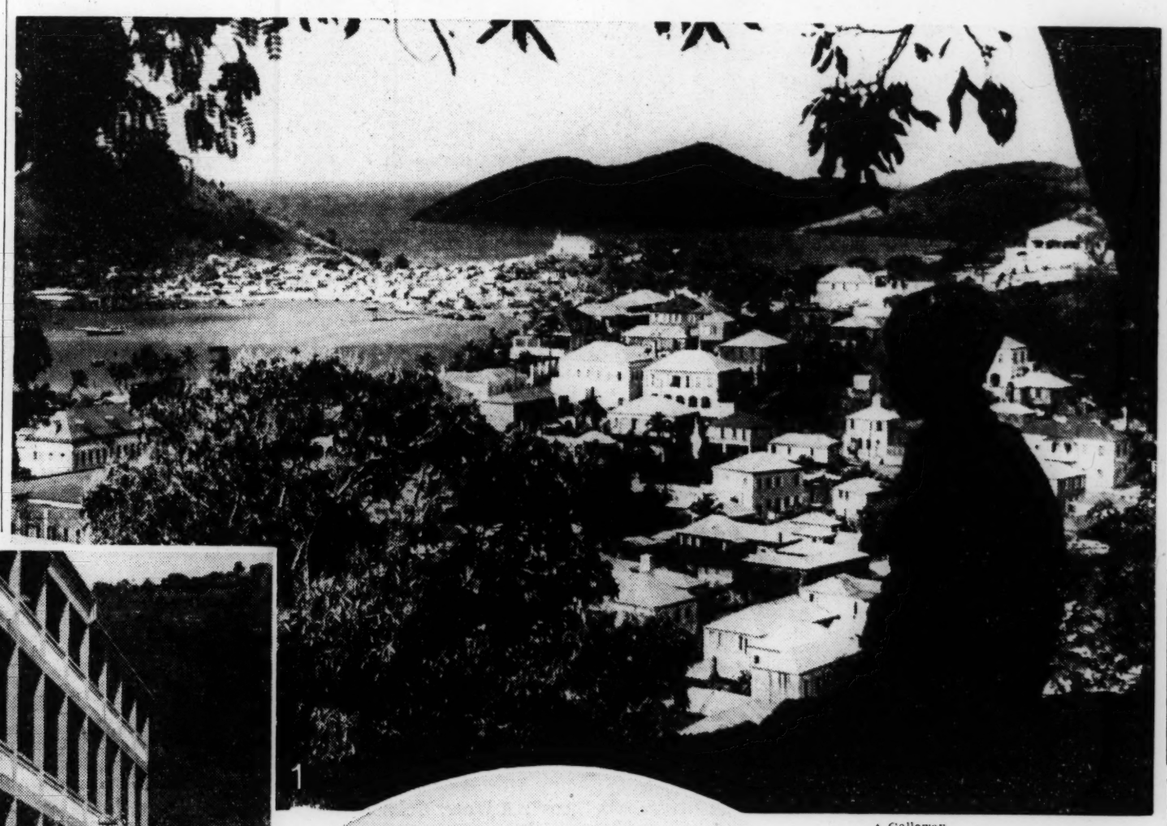
Teaching Materials

In the towns, the two grammar schools are not only building up fine libraries but they are also organizing curriculum laboratories. Here, in attractive cupboards made by the teachers themselves, are stored all the graphs, charts, pictures, pamphlets, and other illustrative teaching materials which the teachers are collecting for use in their classrooms. The curriculum laboratories save much of this material that might otherwise serve only one or two teachers.

During the week of May 18-24, St. Thomas and St. Croix will celebrate the centenary of compulsory or government education in the Virgin Islands. During this week much attention will be given to the changes that have taken place in the islands' schools. An equal amount of attention, however, will be given to education as it is today in the islands. And in the latter survey, the schools of St. Thomas will doubtless point with pride to their vocational classes, while the schools of St. Croix will certainly boast of their school libraries and curriculum laboratories.

First Public School In Virgin Islands 100 Years Old

The first public school in the Virgin Islands was opened just 100 years ago this month, May 18, 1841. This Centenary is being celebrated in a variety of ways in the Islands during the week of May 18-24. St. Thomas will doubtless point with pride to the vocational work being done. St. Croix is particularly proud of its school libraries and other means of enriching the school curriculum. A series of celebrations will present to the public not only high spots in the Island's 100 years of public education but also today's achievements of the schools.



▲ Galloway

(1) View of St. Thomas Village, Virgin Islands, from Synagogue Hill. (2) Children leaving the Abraham Lincoln School, largest public elementary school in Charlotte Amalie, capital of the Islands. (3) La Grande Princesse Rural School, the first public school on the Islands. It was built in 1840 by the Danish Government, then owner of the Islands, and was dedicated in 1841. (4) Pupils at La Grande Princesse Rural School enjoy the books provided by the Department of Education's traveling library.

What Do Our Young People Want From The School Guidance Department?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Youth today has several definite requests which have lately reached the ears of guidance workers. It wants frank—even if this be adverse—criticism; it wants recently revised information about vocations; concise and understandable college catalogues to assist in choosing which institution to attend; and it wants deans with a sense of humor.

This, summarized, is what a group of eighteen selected students from nine high schools here told their elders one day last winter. With about 250 members of the New York State Association of Deans and Other Guidance Personnel as their audience, the young people presented their views at a round-table discussion.

"I've been told that you're rather scornful of personality rating," their leader, Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell of Teachers College, Columbia University, tossed at them for a starter. "Is it true that you don't like these realistic records?"

"We have them in our school," said an eager young girl from one of the largest girls' high schools, "and we find them helpful generally. If there's anything 'annoying' about us, we like to know it."

A girl from a suburban high school added, "If we know what is wrong then we can correct it. I think it's a very good idea to have these reports."

In one of the large vocational high schools, which conducts a placement service, according to another student who spoke, regular rehearsals in the art of applying for a position are held.

"Each girl is checked on her 'performance,'" it was explained. "Criticism is given to her privately. The girl who has an ungraceful walk or any other remediable handicap is given an opportunity to correct it by actual practice."

One of the boys present recommended that a few words of timely praise, on the other hand, "often helps us to build up our good traits."

Students who expect to embark on a vocational career soon after being graduated from high school wish that high schools would sponsor more forums at which speakers from the business and industrial world might be heard, some of the students said. The school libraries which are supposed to aid them in their search for information about the pending career should reflect the current conditions of the community.

"They should not be 1915 volumes," remarked one young woman who had made an earnest investigation. "Once I found a book on vocations in our school that dated back to 1896!"

"The colleges can help us," declared a young man who is considering his next educational step, "by giving us a short analysis of what they offer instead of immense catalogues which are often hard to understand."

Social guidance and help in "how to make friends" were close to the top of the list of wants. When one of the women in the audience ventured the question, "What kind of deans would you like?" the students showed signs of reticence. Then one of them, a boy, spoke up boldly and the others followed his lead. They wanted men and women who hadn't lost a certain vicarious appreciation of boy and girl needs. They liked a dean who isn't "superior." But, more often than any other one request, was that for a guide with a "sense of humor," for then, as one boy put it, "you can talk freely with him."

The deans among themselves later discussed phases of guidance which are urgently in need of improvement. Mrs. Harry P. Smith, supervisor of research for the National Youth Administration, Syracuse, N. Y., asked for more intelligent individual guidance, started early in the school career.

"These out-of-school youth," she said in describing those with whom her office deals, "are out on their own with either no goals or goals entirely out of harmony with their abilities, needs, and interests. They lack information as to how to get a job and how to train for a job. Many have fallen into the hands of racketeering schools. Their curriculums in the secondary schools have either been unplanned or poorly planned.

"The one thing that stands out so clearly in dealing with these out-of-school youth is that something must be done to try to help those who come from the low economic status and those with a foreign home background. Something must be done here if we are to continue our democracy.

"I wish to make this appeal to personnel workers: Be very realistic in your planning with secondary school pupils; give them a definite understanding of their abilities and weaknesses (use the tools and instruments which are now available and work toward the improvement of same); base your counseling on facts relative to the individual and the community where he will work; plan the program early in the secondary school life and then make periodic guidance check-ups."

Several times the need for guarding against giving a pupil misinformation about a vocation was brought up. Dr. Eunice Hilton, dean of women at Syracuse University, suggested it was better for a dean to say, "I don't know" to a student, than to take such a risk.

Miss Katherine H. Tobey, dean of students at State Normal School, Oneonta, N. Y., urged that the work of the guidance office be more "democratic" in general, asserting that "many schools are giving children experience in living under dictatorship."

The responsibility for guidance should be spread widely among the members of the teaching staff of a school, according to Harry J. Linton, Department of Public Instruction in Schenectady, N. Y. This would not remove the need for a guidance specialist, he explained, but would bring about a concentrated effort on the part of all for knowledge of the individual pupil.

M. K.

The Family Forum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Parents of the Family Forum:

May I commence by saying how much I have enjoyed this "Parent" column, over a period of years, and how very important it seems to me to have the interchange of helpful ideas as they are here presented to us? I am certain that one improved parent has resulted, in our own household, through thoughtful consideration of this column.

With the hope that other parents may find this experience of interest, I should like to say that we find it very stimulating, and also very harmonizing, to all join in singing some of our hymns, as we drive to school and work. In the usual morning flurry, incident to getting the children and their various school materials assembled in time (particularly when the mother must also leave the home for the day at the same hour the children depart for school), there frequently arises a sense of tension and, possibly, irritability over certain adjustments which must be made in the day's routine. I find that joining in singing some of our hymns, when we are driving along, relieves us all, and helps to restore and establish in the children, as well as in myself, that sense of dominion so necessary in starting the day's work rightly. Then too, the praising of God's goodness frequently results in a sense of joy not to be otherwise attained. The young folks learn the words and music readily, and with more zeal than they would just standing in church or Sunday School.

My grateful thanks to each and every one of you who write in this column.

(Mrs.) H. L. N., California

A Saturday Column

Radio and the Classroom

A monograph titled Radio and the Classroom has been recently published by the Department of Elementary School Principals of the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It brings together a number of valuable articles dealing with school use of radio, and is priced at seventy-five cents.

Ohio State News Letter

On Democracy

A series of six pamphlets containing teaching materials on the defense of democracy: (1) Our Democracy (about 48 p.); (2) How May We Defend Democracy (about 64 p.); (3) Suggestions for Teaching American History in the Present Emergency (about 16 p.); (4) The Schools an Arsenal of Democracy (about 32 p.); (5) How You Can Strengthen Democracy (about 16 p.); (6) Documents of Democracy (about 48 p.). Price: $1 per set of six pamphlets. Individual pamphlets not sold. Educational Policies Commission of the N. E. A., 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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The Home Forum

Sailing North To Prince Rupert

SAILING NORTH up the coast of British Columbia as far as Prince Rupert, the traveler comes home with some understanding of that old phrase, "the spell of the North."

It is a slow, austere spell, not falling at once but hour by hour, as the eye grows used to the impassive distance, the shifting lights and shadows that wash the mountains with an ever-changing blue, the feeling of silence in the air. It is the blues that first fascinate the eye, the hyacinthine blue of remoteness, the gray-green blue of peaks that rise up out of the sea with no softening curve of beach. They are not so high as the peaks farther south yet they are more reticent, less familiar, and the words they spell are "forever and forever."

The sea will continue to wash those hard-lipped rocks, light and shadow to sweep those heights. Let man go out and do what it is in his mind to do, and the North will not change. No one will people those green spaces nor plow those crags, and at the end of a thousand years the sun on the glaciers will strike the same. The secrets of the North will remain untold, the great rocks stand where they stand today.

* * *

To reach Prince Rupert, you must pass through Sounds where the water breaks into churning whorls. Standing out on deck, as the ship bucks and plows her way forward, you get a sense of calm exhilaration, of belonging for one strong sharp hour to forces that will never change. You look into the face of the North and the face of the North looks back, silently rebuking the restlessness of the modern mind. Through the wind blows the scent of eternity, for it has swept only over timeless things. It bears no oily fumes, no companionable odor of gasoline, no human scent of any kind. It blows over low mountains, over stern tree-bare heights; it whips up off the darkly shining water, from the sparse chrome seaweed that clings to the rocks. But of man and of the things with which he occupies himself, it smells not at all.

The cure for that strange mixture of fascination and fear that grips the spirit on the first morning out is a quick turn up on the bridge. Here life is human again, for the skipper is a grand man, full of tales and hospitality; no less a man than the one who sailed the King and Queen when they were on their Canadian tour. The air seems different up here and the sun is out. In the stiff clean breeze you feel a trifle superior to the crawling life of the lower decks, and in particular to that notice down below, "No Passengers Allowed on the Bridge."

* * *

In the course of two nights and a day, the ship makes its regular calls, one of them at the company town where the pulp mill roars twenty-four hours a day, turning out paper that begins as mountain timber and ends as the newsprint from which the Antipodes read their news. The factory is built flush with the dock, and all day and all night long the smoke rises, carrying with it the fumes of damp wood and chemicals. The houses clutch their way up the rocks, thrust back into the curve of the bay.

We had a good four hours' freight to unload. The iron barrows rumbled on and off the elevator until after dark. When night comes to this human gash in the mountainside, it comes with a stealing change of color, blue washed into gray, the heights darkening and the final pinprick of electricity that transforms the harsh and secret lines of the land. The weaving white smoke above the plant is blotted to a shadow, a pale reflection of the day's strongly breathing lung. As our boat pulled away and turned out to sea, I looked back. Too far away now to sharpen the shape of buildings, the lights glittered below the towering peaks. Stardust of man and of his home eerily illuminated the empty night.

* * *

It is not easy to assemble quick impressions of a strange place, when you have done a great deal and met a great many people in a short time, but certain things come back to my mind about Prince Rupert without any effort at all. The kindness of the people and their keen desire to keep abreast with what goes on outside their own community; the sweep of the harbor suddenly lit by sun as we came in sight of the town; the green islands like ships riding at anchor; Northern Lights from the captain's bridge; green shadows down the Sound; the splendid taut carriage of the soldiers as they moved about the streets.

In Prince Rupert there is one of the largest fish-packing plants on the coast. A fish-packing plant is one of those things better seen than believed. If you have a liking for salt fish and the odor of curing, it is a wonderful place and you can ask no better. A mixture of salt and steam escapes from the smoke rooms where the cod hang on wooden racks, giving off an aroma like all the peat in the world burning in a slow fire. No special fuel is used to produce this matchless aroma, it is merely a happy marriage between sea, sawdust, and man.

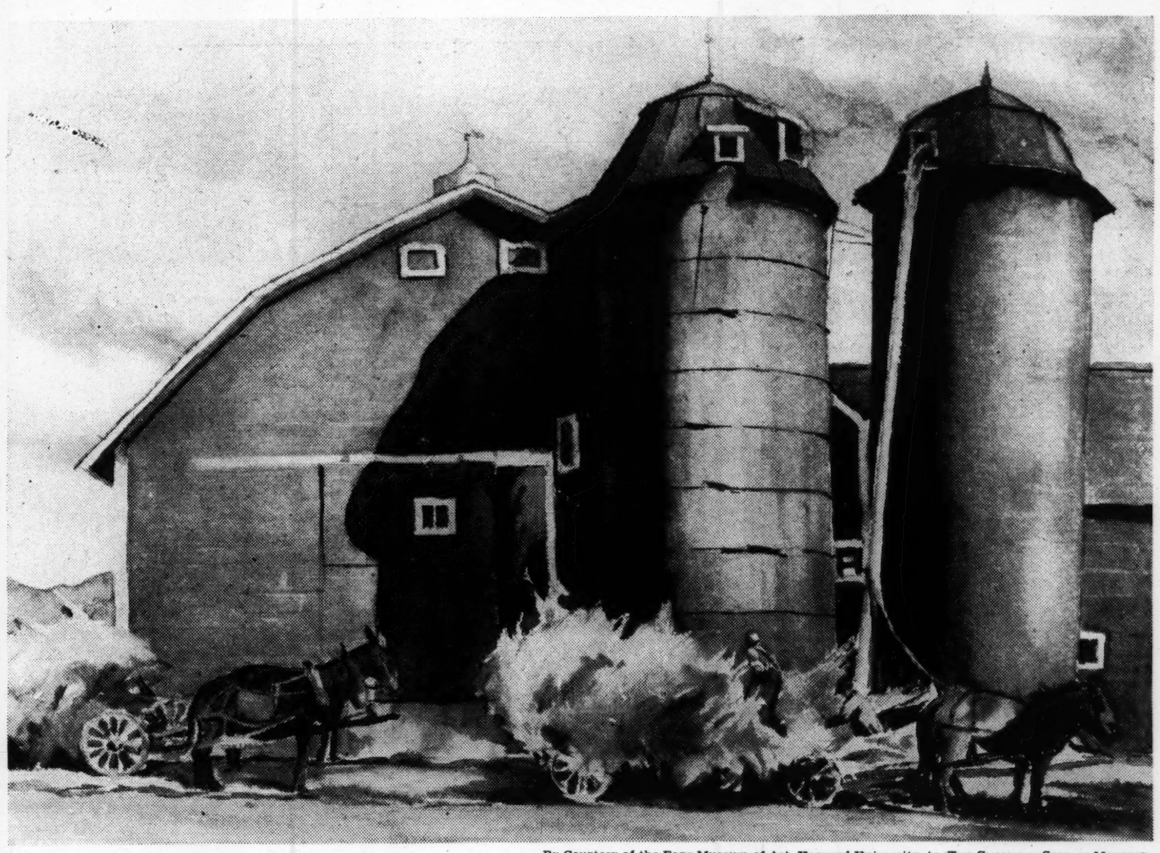
* * *

Such rain as fell came in short thunderous showers and, a moment later, the sun was out, shining on the most brilliant young growth you can see anywhere in British Columbia. The small buck pines, yellow green beside the dark firs, grow out of muskeg, soil that is almost never dry. But muskeg has its disadvantages, for where you get it you cannot build a golf course, and that is a pretty high price to pay for the spruce appearance of the young buck pines.

I came away hoping that whatever else civilization sweeps over the dam, it will never destroy the small town. The small town is a complete unit; it is so much more than the city in miniature. The small town has a spirit essentially native to itself and to its station in life, a spirit of civic enterprise which makes of every innovation a community event. The city hall is no mere maze of paid officials, as it is bound to become in the larger centers; it is the city heart, and every townsman can acquaint himself first hand with what goes on there.

In the small town, whatever its human undertow, you may see democracy at work as a practical, experimental venture, and it is here that much of the nation's best thinking is done. By the time that our boat was ready to pull out again, I had come to know the kindness and the hospitality that are to be found in that big-hearted community known as the small town.

IRENE BAIRD



By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ROCKY RIVER CORN SILOS": *A Water Color by William Jewell*

WILLIAM JEWELL, prominent New England water colorist spends his winters designing houses and teaching, and his summers painting,—"morning, noon, and night," he says.

Mr. Jewell found these "Rocky River Corn Silos" at a farm near Stowe, Vermont, where he was immediately struck by their strong vertical lines in contrast with the ceaseless horizontal movement of a long procession of mule-drawn corn wagons, pulling up to be unloaded beneath them. At first intending to pause only long enough to paint the silos, which he did the next morning, Mr. Jewell stayed at the farmhouse for a week, fascinated by this agrarian activity.

The painting, like all of Mr. Jewell's water colors, has an unusual feeling for its locale. The Indian-red of the silos and barn stands out strikingly against a typical dove-gray Vermont sky.

Escape

I am done with stolid streets
Where houses with glassy eyes
Can stare at the new budded trees
Unmindful of surprise.

I am tired of smoke-filled air
When I might know blossoming peach;
I long for the country lane
And the pleasures it can teach.

Let me see the white-starred plum
And hear the oriole sing.
Oh, spring is here in my heart—
And my heart is forever in spring.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

From an Old Print

When on our sunward hill the summer sky
Touches the springing corn and ripened rye,
A promenade of pheasants stirs the dew
And moves among the rosemary and rue.

MARION SHERWOOD KINGSTON

Sinnets omätliga rike

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

VARJE AFFÄR utvecklas genom idéer. Utan idéer mötas vi av stagnation och misslyckande. Det borde icke finnas någon slöhet eller enformighet i utförandet av våra dagliga plikter, och ej heller behöva vi någonsin vara villrådiga om vad vi skola göra eller hur vi skola utföra ett arbete.

Kanske framställer sig den frågan: Varifrån komma idéer? Endast i den mån tanken höjer sig över begränsade, ändliga begrepp om människan och universum, bliva vi medvetna om oföränderliga, gudomliga fakta, Guds andliga idéer, och de redan givna metoderna och utvägarna för tilldelning och utveckling.

Kristen Vetenskap uppenbarar det faktum, att Sinnets skapelse överflödar av idéer, andliga och fullkomliga. Det är Christian Scientistens uppgift att upptäcka, fatta och utnyttja dessa idéer, människans eviga arvedel, ty när de bliva förstådda och tillämpade, förnya och liva de all vår mänskliga verksamhet. Bakom allt vad vi för närvarande uppleva, ligger den fundamentala verkligheten av det sanna varat, av tanke och handling, av människans gudomligt återspeglade förmåga att fullfölja Guds heliga avsikt.

Mänskligt talat finnes det ofta en känsla av begränsning i fråga om förmåga och intelligens, om tillgång och ägodelar. Tron på begränsning klavbinder människan och förhindrar hennes framgång. Hon har kanske gjort en lag för sig själv, som säger att hon icke kan höja sig över sina svårigheter och utveckla sig på grund av begränsad förmåga och rörelsefrihet, trångbröstad omgivning och brist på uppfostran. Somliga nationer tro ävenledes på, att de ha begränsat utrymme och trånga gränser; men, ehuru det icke erkännes av det mänskliga sinnet, äro människans ägodelar hela tiden obegränsade, hennes horisont och förmåga stadda i ständig utveckling och hennes livsrum [*Lebensraum*] tryggat. De som, åtminstone i någon mån, genom förståelsen av Kristen Vetenskap uppfångat en glimt av dessa fakta och erkänt Sinnets, Guds, omätliga rike, bedja dagligen om idéer och vision, bedja om att kunna upphöra med att se i orätt riktning efter förmåner, arv och ägodelar. De börja förstå att det finnes ett bättre sätt för fortvaro och utveckling än att uppskatta ägodelar efter ett materiellt begrepp om överflöd, samt att den mänskliga viljan och råa styrkan, som skulle vilja beröva andra nationer deras frihet och rätt, aldrig kan uppnå en önskvärd uppgörelse och ej heller åt mänskligheten inhösta den rikliga tillgång, som Gud redan förlänat alla sina barn.

Huru skola då människorna kunna lyckas i sina strävanden efter bättre förhållanden och bilägga sina tvister? Hur kan affärsmannen vara viss om framgång, när tusenden äro sysselsatta inom samma bransch? Hur skola nationer kunna breda ut sig i denna begränsade värld? Vem skall rätta till dess missförhållanden och lösa världsproblemen?

Att upphöra med att se i orätt riktning är första steget ut ur svårigheterna. Det har förvisso visat sig, att samtidigt som det finnes stor kapitaltillväxt, hejdlöst slöseri och stor misshushållning, finnes det även mycken brist och begränsning. Men där dödliga begränsningar komma till synes i en enskild människas erfarenhet, borde hon börja se bortom randen för sin nuvarande mentala horisont och där, såsom Guds återspegling, finna sin lycka, sina möjligheter och sina obegränsade tillgångar.

"Allt mitt är ditt", sade fadern till den missnöjde brodern i Jesu liknelse om den förlorade sonen (Luk. 15:31). Varje enskild människa och alla människor tillhopa i Faderns rike ha till sitt förfogande en lika stor andel av Hans rikes överflöd. Vi borde icke trakta efter köttsliga ting, icke efter materiella ägodelar och länder, som med vapen i hand skoningslöst erövras, utan efter Själens skatter, Sinnets, Guds, rikedomar, vilka aldrig kunna utebliva, tryta eller förminskas.

Vi ha likväl ett pris att betala för att få mottaga dessa välsignelser, vilka med rätta tillhöra alla och envar. Hårdnackad vilja, egoism, hat, erövringslusta, självviskhet och avund måste nedläggas på Guds altare, innan individer och nationer kunna tillträda sin rätt. De som blint följa en missriktad ledning, som söker påtvinga sina anhängare tron på en viss ras' överlägsenhet, begär enket världsherravälde och ensamrätt, skapa i samma mån åt sig själva en oövervinnelig mental blockad, som i detta nu stänger dörren tör Guds gåvor och berövar alla som underkasta sig ett sådant ledarskap deras verkliga agodelar och rättmätiga arvedel.

Mary Baker Eddy säger (*Miscellaneous Writings*, sid. 307): "Gud giver dig Sina andliga idéer, och i gengäld giva de dig dagligt bröd." Andliga idéer stå alltid till vårt förfogande, och de allena kunna för oss uppenbara vad Gud redan har givit. Icke överlagsenhet med avseende på ras, utan den individuella förståelsen av den andliga idéns, den verkliga människans överlägsenhet över det felaktiga, dödliga begreppet, föra herravälde, utvidgning och utveckling in i den mänskliga erfarenheten.

På sid. 475 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] definierar Mrs. Eddy "människan" delvis såsom "Guds sammansatta idé, som inbegriper alla rätta idéer". Var kunna vi i en sådan definition finna brist och begränsning? Därför äga vi nu, genom återspegling, det gudomligas substans, obegränsat utrymme, omätliga rikedomar. Vem skulle icke gärna vilja betala det pris, som består i att övergiva fåfängliga, jordiska, självförintande hinder för vår välfärd? Vem skulle icke vilja se sinnesförnimmelsens dimmor lyfta och skådeplatsen för Guds heliga syfte och opartiska godhet förbytas i ljus. Så litet att avstå, så mycket att vinna!

Den som söker jordisk ära och timliga fördelar möter besvikelse, begränsning och missräkning. Den som vill avstå från sådana önskningar öppnar dörren till av Gud givet herravälde och himmelska tillgångar. De människor som öppna sin tanke för Sinnets egenskaper—renhet, mod, redbarhet—bygga ett oförstörbart, odödligt grundat fäste. Om sådana kan det sägas (Malaki 3:12): "Alla folk skola prisa eder sälla, ty edert land skall då vara ljuvligt, säger Herren Sebaot."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Door Closes

IT IS POSSIBLE to like a person a lot and yet not know very much about her. I haven't known about her. I haven't even read many of her books, though I have read and liked immensely "A Room of One's Own." I have read, too, with rapture, "Orlando," and with interest, "Mrs. Dalloway"; but not the others.

That she went, when she did and as she did, may explain why I left off reading her; she became perhaps too detached, too ardent in her pursuit of the intangible. Did that eventually result in her losing contact with the greater values? One doesn't know.

She has gone, leaving, even with me, who estimated her so hastily and perhaps crudely, a perfume of something that will never be, maybe, repeated. She was brought up, I think, in the atmosphere of the older universities; in the very sanctum. She broke out of it and stilettoed its weaknesses in the way only she could do. She stood for liberty of the individual, and, above all, of the individual woman; and she could pour a very pageantry of color and sound over her pages.

But I think that, when she had dissected the human heart and mind, she got a little tired of it all. She tried to find release in words and color patterns: one doesn't know. She was a great lady, and an artist and poet in everything she did. Her name was Virginia Woolf.

A. J. S.

Mind's Vast Realm

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY BUSINESS thrives on ideas. Without ideas one faces stagnation and failure. There should be no dullness or monotony in our daily round of duties, nor need we ever be at a loss to know what to do and how to do it.

The question may be asked, From whence come ideas? Only as thought ascends above limited finite concepts of man and the universe, does one become conscious of unalterable divine facts, God's spiritual ideas, and the already created ways and means of impartation and unfoldment.

Christian Science reveals the fact that Mind's creation is teeming with ideas, spiritual and perfect. It is the task of the Christian Scientist to discover, grasp, and utilize these ideas, man's eternal heritage, for, when understood and applied, they transform and quicken all our human activities. Back of all our present experience lies the fundamental reality of true being, of thought and action, of man's divinely reflected ability to fulfill God's holy purpose.

Humanly speaking, there is often a restricted sense of capability and intelligence, of supply and possessions. The belief in limitation ties a man down and stops his progress. He has perhaps made a law for himself that he cannot rise above his difficulties and expand because of limited powers and scope, narrow environment, or lack of education. Certain nations likewise believe in limited space and narrow boundaries; but all this time, unrecognized by the human mind, man's possessions are boundless, his scope and abilities ever expanding, his *Lebensraum* assured. Those who have, in some measure at least, through the understanding of Christian Science glimpsed these facts and recognized the vast realm of Mind, God, pray daily for ideas and vision, pray that they may cease looking in the wrong direction for benefits, possessions, and inheritances. They begin to realize that there is a better way to survive and expand than to measure possessions by a material concept of abundance, and that the human will and brute force which would deprive other nations of their freedom and rights can never attain a desirable adjustment, nor reap for humanity the plentiful supply which God has already bestowed on all His children.

How, then, can humanity succeed in its efforts for betterment and settle its differences? How can the business man be sure of prosperity when thousands are engaged in the same line of business? How can nations expand in this limited world? Who is to adjust these difficulties and solve world problems?

To stop looking in the wrong direction is the first step out of the difficulty. Certainly it has been shown that while there is much accumulation, much profligacy, and much waste, there is also much lack and limitation. But where mortal limitations are in evidence in the experience of an individual, he should begin to look beyond the rim of his present mental horizon and find his well-being, capabilities, and unlimited supplies as God's reflection.

"All that I have is thine," said the father to the dissatisfied brother in Jesus' parable of the prodigal son (Luke 15:31). Each individual and, collectively, all individuals in the Father's realm have at their disposal an equal share of the abundance of His kingdom. Not fleshly things should be sought, not material possessions and lands ruthlessly conquered at the point of the sword, but treasures of Soul, the riches of Mind, God, which can never fail, fall short, or diminish.

There is, however, a price to pay for the reception of these blessings rightfully belonging to each and all. Stubborn will, egotism, hatred, the lust of conquest, self-ishness, envy, must be laid on God's altar before individuals and nations can come into their own. Those who blindly follow the mistaken leadership which would endeavor to impress on its followers the belief in race superiority, desire for world domination and monopoly, proportionately create for themselves an insurmountable mental blockade which, for the time being, closes the door on God's bestowals and deprives all submitting to such leadership of their true possessions and rightful inheritance.

Mary Baker Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307), "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." Spiritual ideas are ever at our disposal, and these alone can reveal to us what God has already bestowed. Not race superiority, but the individual understanding of the superiority of the spiritual idea, the real man, over the false mortal concept, will bring dominion, expansion, and development into human experience.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 475), Mrs. Eddy defines "man," in part, as "the compound idea of God, including all right ideas." In such a definition, where can we find lack and limitation? Therefore, we have now, by reflection, the substance of divinity, boundless scope, unfathomable riches. Who would not willingly pay the price of relinquishing vain, earthly, self-defeating obstructions to well-being? Who would not see the sense mists lifting, and the scene of God's holy purpose and impartial beneficence shift into light? So little to renounce, so much to gain!

He who would seek earthly glory and temporary benefits meets disappointment, limitation, and frustration. He who would renounce such desires opens the door to God-given dominion and heavenly supplies. Those individuals who open their thought to the qualities of Mind—purity, courage, integrity—build an invulnerable, immortal foundation and stronghold. Of such it may be said (Malachi 3:12), "All nations shall call you blessed: for ye shall be a delightsome land, saith the Lord of hosts."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

She Built a New Kind Of Nest

THE BALTIMORE ORIOLES of our colony had been building nests with yarns we supplied each year for five seasons before any bird of another species was moved to emulate their example.

Now the orioles were using man-made materials almost exclusively, and watching one another.

The first proof that orioles were being watched by other birds came on a late May morning of the sixth season, in 1928. A female kingbird arrived to inspect the assortment of strings, ribbons, yarns and strips of cotton cloth that Felicia had suspended from arbor poles.

The bird chose a strip of white cotton cloth; it flew away, returned and selected another streamer exactly like the first. Her mind was made up as to the best building material for a kingbird's cradle. Orioles, the preceding season, had discarded cotton materials in favor of soft woolen yarns. . . . In her eagerness she achieved a startling result of strips of white cloth dangling from the branches of the little apple tree like washing hung on a line. For half an hour the kingbird collected such a quantity of supplies that Felicia became alarmed. . . . "Hadn't you better stop hanging out the strips which she cannot resist, and give her a chance to go ahead with her work?"

I usually find Felicia's leads worth following. But this time I could not agree. . . . I kept the supply of treasure trove undiminished. But the obsessed artist presently commenced the collection of slender rootlets and wove them into the structure for lining and finishing material. Meanwhile Felicia and I never ceased to watch, and were fairly speechless at the most extraordinary structure we had ever seen in a tree, surpassing the spectacular exhibits of our original "educated" birds, the orioles.—From "The Private Lives of Birds," by DR. HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS. (New York: McBride.)

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"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

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"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

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by Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1941

New Kind of U. S. Army Is Rising Fast at Devens

By John Bond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., April 10—A new kind of Army is being built at this great military cantonment which first came into being during the hectic days of 1917 and 1918.

Here, where nearly 50,000 men rallied for training prior to active duty in Word War I, a streamlined Army, conceived and organized to meet the challenge of modern warfare, is rapidly molding into shape.

Nucleus for this new army is the motorized First Division, a regular army outfit of seasoned troops whose members are as hard-bitten a lot of soldiers as ever answered reveille. Headed by officers and "nom coms" with years of experience this highly mobile division may well be said to represent America's challenge to the lightning war that has characterized the struggle in Europe.

Maneuvers Won Praise

Recent Command Post Exercises—technical maneuvers carried out mostly on paper to test the "brains" and communications of the Division—won high praise from Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the First Army, and other official observers. Later this summer the First Division is expected to play a major role in big Army war games staged under "wartime conditions."

Because the largest part of the 15,000 members of the First Division are regular Army, with only 3,000 selectees, the outfit is well advanced in its training schedule. Its physical condition is excellent.

As one officer, describing the enthusiasm and condition of the men put it, "We sent these lads out to fight forest fires. They didn't know much about fighting fires but they worked so hard they had to put something out."

These are the same doughty lads who last winter, when the mercury was hovering in the sub-zero zone, dashed out of the camp in open scouts cars on all-day reconnaissance trips to win the commendation of their officers for carrying out assignments under difficulties.

Representative Outfit

The esprit de corps that marks this division is traditional. A truly representative American outfit, whose original members were from every state in the Union, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, the Panama Canal Zone, and Puerto Rico, the First Division is composed of units selected by Gen. John J. Pershing shortly after the United States entered the World War.

The Division's World War record was heroic. It was the first American division to reach France, first to serve in the trenches, first to fire a shell against the enemy, first to lose a man in battle, first to capture a prisoner, first to repel an enemy raid, first to occupy a town (Cantigny) and hold it against all counter-attacks.

In recognition of its unusual service the Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, General Pershing, gave it the honor of being the last to leave Germany and returned to the United States with it.

Present commanding officer of the First Division is Maj. Gen. Donald C. Cubbison, one of a line of colorful leaders. General Cubbison, a West Point graduate, served in France with the 7th Field Artillery of the First Division where he won the Distinguished Service Medal. He is a graduate of the School of the Line, the Mounted Service School, the General Staff School, and the Army War College. The General has held posts at Hawaii and Fort Sill, Oklahoma, from which assignment he came to Fort Devens, on Feb. 3, this year to take command of the First.

Training Schedule

Assisting General Cubbison in the accelerated training schedule now being followed is Brig. Gen. James G. Ordd, former commanding officer of the First Division infantry, who bears the title assistant Division Commander, and Brig. Gen. John Magruder, Commander of the First Division Artillery.

In addition to the 15,000 men comprising the First Division there are 7,000 soldiers assigned to the Corps Area Service Command, the 16th Medical Regiment of the First Army, the 101st Cavalry Regiment of the Sixth Army Corps, and two negro Regiments assigned to the Sixth Army Corps—the 366th Infantry Regiment and Company C, 22nd Quartermaster Regiment.

Post Commander is Col. William A. Smith.

Fort Devens is the second largest military cantonment in New England. The reservation itself covers an area of approximately 15½ square miles. Tresspass rights secured on adjoining property has added 124,369 acres for maneuvers and more tresspass rights are being sought.

First Camp Devens

Originally known as Camp Devens, after Charles A. Devens of Worcester, a Civil War officer, the post became a permanent establishment in 1931 when its designation was changed to Fort Devens.

A series of brick and stone buildings, construction of which was begun in 1927 and is still going on, gives a college-campus-like appearance to the post as it is approached from the town of Ayer. Continuing beyond the permanent group, however, one comes to the troops quarters with street after street and row upon row of cantonment type barracks.

Only a few buildings remain from World War days and most of the 850 barracks have mushroomed here since the present emergency was declared. There are at present 1,200 buildings of all types and more are on the way.

The general plan adopted for all Army camps recently built or expanded in the United States has been followed here. There are theaters—five in all—for the entertainment of the men, there are day rooms for each company, and there are canteens and a post exchange.

Although the Service Club is not yet ready for use, nor the Guest House where relatives and friends of soldiers may stay over night, three hostesses and a librarian are already at the Fort supervising the completion of these buildings which are expected to open soon.

Hostesses in Charge

Senior Hostess is Miss Ruth Robinson. Mrs. Ruth Turner is hostess in charge of recreation, and Miss Hanna Meegan is in charge of the Guest House. Miss Frances M. O'Halloran is librarian and will shortly have 5,000 brand new volumes for soldier use.

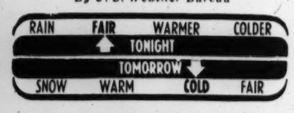
Some idea of the way in which the United States Army is changing under conditions of modern warfare can be gained by a comparison of the type of buildings here today with those of 1918. For example: Stables, then 237, now nine; hay sheds, then 13, now one; wagon sheds, then 92, now none: motor repair shops, gasoline stations and stores, then none, now 14 of each.

The biggest construction project still under way here is the huge Army airport for which more than $500,000 has been appropriated. Looking north from an elevation in the camp proper the great frame of the hangar can be seen today, surrounded by hundreds of acres of gravel which looks golden in the mid-day sun. Three 4,000 foot runways with hard center cores for landing of heaviest bombers are being laid and two shorter runways of 2,800 feet are already there.

To natives of Ayer and surrounding communities this Army business is an old and familiar story. It's likely to become more familiar. In other days a nice Sunday junket was to drive up to visit the camp. Today's Army, which virtually lives on wheels, comes to the people. Main highways and back roads make fine training grounds for motorized troops, and Farmer Brown is liable to wake up any morning and find that soldiers have bivouaced next to his corn field.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with rain ending in midafternoon. Clearing and colder tonight. Lowest temperature near 44 degrees. Sunday, fair and continued cold. Highest temperature near 62 degrees. Fresh northerly winds tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Mostly cloudy and cooler today; occasional showers in the morning followed by clearing in the afternoon. Fair and continued cool tomorrow.

Vermont and New Hampshire—Showers today followed by clearing and somewhat cooler. Fair and continued cool tomorrow.

Maine—Showers and cooler today followed by clearing tonight. Fair and continued cold tomorrow

Winds—Eastport to Block Island: Fresh northwest winds south of Provincetown and gentle variable becoming fresh northwest in the afternoon north of Provincetown. Overcast weather with showers except clearing in the south portion in the afternoon. Fog clearing as winds shift to northwest. **Block Island to Cape Hatteras:** Fresh to strong northwest winds with mostly overcast weather and light showers over the north portion today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	64	New Orleans	71	92
Chicago	38	50	New York	57	66
Denver	48	74	Norfolk	56	77
Kansas City	50	68	Philadelphia	56	64
Los Angeles	64	88	St. Louis	49	63
Miami	74	84	San Francisco	60	83
Minneapolis	42	68	Washington	56	64

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 10.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:29 p. m.: height 11.9 feet.
Sunday, 12:02 a. m.: height 10.9 feet.
Sunday, 12:20 p. m.: height 12.1 feet.
Monday, 12:55 a. m.: height 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:23 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:24 p. m., Sunday.

Stamp Warning For Liquor Men

Warning that their licenses are subject to suspension or revocation if they sell alcoholic liquor for surplus commodity stamps was sent to all liquor dealers yesterday by the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission.

Calling attention to the rules promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, the State ABC pointed out that liquor is explicitly excluded as an item for which the surplus commodity stamps may be accepted.

They're Members of Uncle Sam's New Army

By a Staff Photographer

Fort Devens Soldiers at Work and Play

(1) Sergeant Paul Rainer, Greggsville, N. Y., of the 101st Cavalry Regiment, and his horse, Black Nick. (2) Company I of the 16th Infantry, First Division, off on a conditioning march. (3) These scout cars of the First Reconnaissance Troop are used for swift dashes into "enemy" territory. Eight men comprise the crew. The cars carry light and heavy machine guns, sub-machine guns, and Garand rifles. (4) Lieut. Herbert Scott-Smith of Company C, 18th Infantry, instructs men in use of map and compass. (5) Members of the 26th Infantry show what they think of that good Army food. (6) These privates of the First Reconnaissance Troop find the Day Room a good place to settle the checker championship. Left to right: Edward Kelley, Edgar Wood, Eugene Zack.

Club Women Starting Trip To Swampscott

Thousands of Massachusetts club women from all parts of the State are preparing for their yearly trek to Swampscott for the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, May 12, 13, and 14, at the New Ocean House.

High point in the three-day program will be Governor's Night, May 13, when Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall will be guests of honor, and Dr. Frank Kingdon, former President of Dana College and first President of the University of Newark, will be the featured speaker. "What Are We Trying to Preserve and Defend?" will be Dr. Kingdon's topic.

The convention will open at 10 a. m. May 12, with Mrs. T. V. Moore of Florida, chairman of Public Safety of the General Federation, and Miss Margaret Dana, merchandising expert, as principal speakers. The musical part of the program will be presented by the Second District Chorus.

Dr. Rene Dussaq of Argentina will speak at the afternoon session, and Prof. William Yandell Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard, is scheduled for an address in the evening.

"Education and the Preservation of Democracy" will be the topic of discussion the morning of May 13, with Dr. Harry D. Gideonese as the authority on this subject. In the afternoon, Miss Mai-Mai Sze, daughter of the former Chinese Ambassador, and recently returned to this country after a visit to her homeland, will talk on conditions as she found them in China.

At the final session on the morning of May 14, Mrs. Harry Overstreet (Bonaro, Overstreet), author, will talk on the development of personal resources. Awards and scholarships will be announced.

Mrs. David A. Westcott, President, will preside during the convention.

Club women are being urged to bring a book to the convention. The purpose is the collection of 3,000 books to be presented to the libraries at Camp Edwards and Fort Devens.

Officers nominated for 1941-42, and to be voted on at the convention, are: Mrs. David A. Westcott, President; Mrs. Herbert F. French, First Vice-President; Mrs. E. T. Broadhurst, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Edwin Troland, Third Vice-President; Mrs. H. E. Greenwood, Fourth Vice-President; Mrs Raymond Merrill, Treasurer; Mrs. W. O. B. Little, Recording Secretary; Mrs. B. D. Miller, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Mildred Colburn, Clerk; Mrs. Fred H. Graham, First District Director; Mrs. B. P. Jenkins, Third District Director; Mrs. Robert Johnson, Eighth District Director; Mrs. L. H Haggerty, Ninth District Director; Mrs. E. H. Averill, Tenth District Director; Mrs. W. E. Boyd, Eleventh District Director; and Mrs. Edward J. Hickox, Fourteenth District Director.

Business Leaders Plan Conference

More than 1,000 business leaders are expected to attend a conference on the relations between New England business and National defense at the Hotel Statler, May 15 it was announced today.

Leo M. Cherne, Executive Secretary of the Research Institute of America, which arranged the all-day program, will be the principal speaker. He will discuss "Business Under a Defense Economy."

Navy Project Strikers Vote Not to Return

NEWPORT, R. I., May 10 (AP)—Seeking higher wages, 550 striking carpenters employed by private contractors on government-sponsored defense housing and two Naval projects voted last night against returning to work, a union spokesman announced.

The men, getting $1.12½ an hour, have asked for $1.25 an hour. The vote to continue the strike, taken at a mass meeting, was unanimous, said William J. Sullivan, a representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, American Federation of Labor.

Some of the strikers had been constructing a shop at the Naval Torpedo Station and others had been building a hospital at the Naval Station.

Shoe Workers Out

GARDINER, Maine, May 10 (AP)—Paul Jones, President of Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Co., returned to Whitman, Mass., last night after conferring with union officials and declaring that the "next move" in the dispute which has closed the company's plant here was "entirely up to the union."

Members of the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen (independent) walked out of the factory Thursday in what their spokesmen said was a "protest against the continued employment of non-union workers."

Alphonse Sampson, President of the Brotherhood, told a meeting of 250 workers: "We are not asking for a closed shop agreement. All we want is that the workers in the factory should be 100 per cent union members."

Mr. Jones said before leaving for Whitman, where the firm also has a plant, that "there is no change in the picture." He added: "If they succeed in securing 100 per cent union membership, that will be another question. Right now our stand is that we refuse to deprive any person of his right to work."

Malden Strike Ends

The strike at the big candy manufacturing plant of Edgar P. Lewis & Sons, Inc., in Malden, Mass., is over. The concern employs 800 and is the fourth largest candy factory in New England.

Men employees got a raise of 3½ cents an hour or $1.40 a week, and the women 2½ cents or $1 a week. This was what the company offered originally.

Newspaper Editor Named

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 10 (AP)—The Bridgeport Times-Star announced today the appointment of Howard Comstock as its Managing Editor effective Monday when he joins the staff of the newspaper headed by Editor James L. McGovern.

'Security of Our Civilization' Called Resting on U. S. Action

"Our civilization can be made secure only by engaging the full strength and power of the United States in the common cause," declares William Emerson, New England Executive Vice-Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. Recent events have made us realize this more fully, he added, as he issued a new statement of basic policy.

This statment was drafted by the National Policy Board, of which Lewis W. Douglas is Chairman. Former Senator Ernest W. Gibson is Chairman of the National Committee.

Citizens of the United States are urged to "call upon their President and Congress for the immediate enactment" of six specific measures, the first of which is declaration of a full state of national emergency. "The hour has come," this statement declares, "when this nation must face facts. We can no longer evade the full demands imposed upon us by Hitler's threat to our liberties. We must assume our share of burden and sacrifice in the united defense of civilization."

The six measures urged by the Committee are as follows:

1. The declaration of a full state of national emergency.

2. Employment of the naval and air forces of the nation to safeguard the lifeline between the Western Hemisphere and the British Isles. Specifically we support use of American armed forces for police, convoy or in whatever way is most effective to insure delivery of our goods to those nations resisting aggression.

3. Co-operation with Great Britain and her Allies for the employment of our united military resources to safeguard the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic and the Pacific against further Axis aggression.

4. Effective aid to China. Rigid embargo against Japan. Clear indication to Japan of our determination to prevent a conquest of Singapore and the Dutch East Indies.

5. Freezing of Axis assets. Control of subversive propaganda and sabotage emanating from Axis consulates by whatever measures may be necessary, including severance of diplomatic relations.

6. Declaration of the intention of the United States to take its full responsibility in organizing enduring peace on the basis of political, social and economic justice. The American people must now prepare themselves to face this responsibility.

The Committee recognizes that such a course as outlined may lead the United States to armed conflict.

3,266 Workers Get $115,374 By Wage Law

Restitution of $115,374 to 3,266 workers in New England industry was made during April through enforcement of the Wages and Hours Act, Robert P. Dolan, Acting Regional Director, announced today in Boston.

Representing the difference between what employers covered by the law paid their employees and the wages actually due, these payments brought total restitution since Jan. 1 to $395,061 to 12,328 workers, the wage and hour official reported.

Current provisions of the Wage and Hour Act require employers engaged in interstate commerce or in production of goods for interstate commerce to pay their employees at least 30 cents an hour, or the minimum specified in a wage order issued for the industry.

Lamp and Shade Trade Pay Base

A wage order establishing a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, effective July 1, for the portable lamp and shade industry, has been issued by Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor. The signing of the order is announced here by Robert P. Dolan, acting regional director of the Division.

This minimum rate was recommended by a committee equally representative of employees, employers, and the public, which investigated economic and competitive conditions in the industry. It is estimated that more than half of the workers in the industry, which employs about 10,000 men and women, will receive wage increases under the order.

Poet of New England Hills Does 'Hitch' in Army Camp

It's quite a jump from the rolling hills of New England to the flat expanse of Kansas—especially for a poet like Daniel Smythe whose heart is in the hills.

But the selective service system is impersonal in its methods and if Uncle Sam needs selectees at Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Riley they go. That is why this New England poet finds himself one of 5,000 young men from 37 states at the Cavalry Replacement Training Center at the geographical center of the United States.

Writing good poetry is Daniel Smythe's main objective. In civilian life he worked as a gardener, although he is a college graduate, so he could be close to nature and the stuff of which poems are made.

This New England son, whose home is in Haverhill, Mass., has done exceptional work in the field of poetry and the army "hitch" is not going to stifle the flow of poetic expression—not if Daniel Smythe has anything to say about it. Like any true poet this young man can find, even in the Army, things to write about.

Daniel Smythe's poems have been printed in about 50 American publications and some of his work has been published in England. Robert Frost, well-known American poet, and many other men of letters have read and praised his work.

His poems have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, the New York Times, Yale Review, American Mercury, Saturday Review of Literature, Yankee Poetry, Scribners, and many other publications. His first book, "Steep Acres," a collection of poems reflecting his understanding of nature and people, is in the hands of publishers.

Lyric of War?

Private Daniel Smythe

New England poet caught in a pensive mood as he jotted notes at Fort Riley, Kan.

Plans of Milk Group Seek To Ease Farmers

Proposed amendment to marketing order would sharply reduce their credit risk.

The Greater Boston Consumer Committee on Milk announced today that an amendment to the Boston Federal milk marketing order had been filed in Washington, which will result "in a sharp reduction of credit risk for farmers."

In announcing that the amendment had been sent to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, the Greater Boston Committee said its plan would "release $850,000 in farmer working capital for farm production uses."

The plan would, the committee asserted, "reduce the lag between the farmer's shipment of milk and his receipt of the money in payment for it from an average of 32½ days, as at present, to an average of 17½ days."

Bond coverage from distributors for farmer protection would be financed more easily under the proposed system, the committee declared, and the plan would make for a "more efficient dairy industry."

Eugene L. Belisle, Chairman of the Greater Boston Committee, described the new prompt payment plan as a starting point for "various other proposals" which if acted on, he said, would result in "less need and less demand for 'soak-the-consumer' remedies for dairy industry maladjustments."

Hearings on the proposal and other amendments to the milk marketing order will be held in Boston probably May 15 and 16, the committee said, in announcing its intention of opposing a proposed 40 cents a hundredweight increase in the price of class 1 milk.

Highway Hearing Continues on Hill

The continued hearing on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's proposed $19,400,000 arterial highway program to relieve Boston traffic conditions is the only major legislative hearing scheduled on Beacon Hill during the coming week.

The Legislative Committee on Cities has held three sessions on the highway measure, all devoted to proponents of the legislation, except for a brief period during which some opposition was voiced.

The hearing May 12 in Room 427 will be devoted to opposition. William B. Baker, former Republican Representative and large Boston realtor, is scheduled to deliver the major address.

Approximately 400 of the nearly 3,300 bills before the present session still await public hearings. Most of these measures are in the Ways and Means and Municipal Finance committees. These groups consider State and municipal financial proposals respectively. Because of the number of bills referred to them they are of necessity the bottlenecks of the legislative system.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

The Hecht House Natural Science Fair, with exhibits featuring radio, engineering, physics, aviation, biology, chemistry and photography. At the Hecht Neighborhood House, 160 American Legion Highway, Dorchester, open from 7 to 10 p. m., and from 3 to 10 p. m. on Sunday. Open to the public.

Annual concert of the New England Federation of Men's Glee Clubs, sponsored by the Civic Music Association of Medford Schools. The chorus will consist of 600 voices. At the Chevalier Memorial Auditorium, Medford, at 7:45 p. m. Tickets, $1.

Sunday

At the Gardner Museum, concert by the Stradivarius Quartet, Wolfe Wolfinsohn, first violinist; Bernard Robbins, second violinist; Marcel Dick, violinist, and Iwan d'Archambeau, cellist. A feature of the Boston Music Week Festival. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2 p. m.

Lecture on "Mexico," illustrated with colored moving pictures, by William W. Harris. A feature of the Boston Music Week Festival. At the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, at 3 p. m. The public is invited to attend free of charge.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Chinese Art" by Mrs. Tomita, at 3:30 p. m.

Second annual observance of John Eliot Day, sponsored by the First Church in Roxbury, Congregational. "First Fruits and Present Problems in New England Education" will be the subject of the main address by Dean Emeritus Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard University Graduate School of Education. Edward Wilson Merrill of the Roxbury Latin School will speak on "John Eliot, Our Founder." Members of the First Congregational Church in Woodstock, Connecticut, will attend the observance. Both church and town were founded by John Eliot. At First Church in Roxbury at 4 p. m.

Rambler's meeting of the Field and Forest Club. "Herbs From an Old Time Garden" will be discussed by Grace F. Rand, assisted by members of the club. At the Curry Studio, 310 Pierce Building, Copley Square, at 4 p. m.

"Mother's Day" program, sponsored by the Michael J. Perkins Post No. 67, American Legion. Featured will be a tableau dedicated to "mother" under the direction of Joseph Crossen; a concert by the Women's WPA Symphony Orchestra, Richard Cosby, Conductor; a talk by George A. Daly, sub-master of the Girls' Memorial High School of Roxbury; violin solos by Miss Erna Frisch; acrobatic dances by Miss Mabel Wingert, and others. At the Municipal Building, Broadway, South Boston, at 8 p. m.

Monday

Morning walk to the Winchester Reservoirs by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at the North Dam, Winchester, at 6 a. m. Leader, Miss Snow, Win. 1018.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.
Radio Timetable: Page 16.

Connecticut's Tax Structure Under Attack

HARTFORD, Conn., May 10 (AP) —State Senator Alfred M. Bingham, Democratic son of a Republican father, protested yesterday against the refusal of the State legislature to "reform" Connecticut's tax structure "to lighten the heavy burdens on the small owner and farmer."

His protest was made as the Senate virtually completed the Legislature's rejection of new tax measures by killing a group of bills, among them proposals for a State income tax, and heavier taxes on public utilities and insurance companies.

Senator Bingham, whose father is Hiram Bingham, former Republican United States Senator from Connecticut, directed his fire especially against the legislative finance committees which he said had "prevented any reform" in a State tax system containing many "outworn and inequitable" levies.

Property Repairs Up in Bay State

Modernization and property improvement is keeping pace with the rapid rate of new home building in Massachusetts, John F. Malley, Federal Housing Authority director for this State, has disclosed.

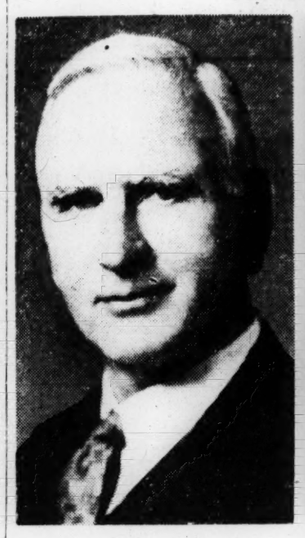
The improvement boom has surpassed the volume of last year's business, with loans throughout the Nation increasing 32 per cent in number and 26 per cent in amount for the first quarter of the year, Mr. Malley said. Massachusetts ranks 11th in the number of loans made, topping all New England States, he added.

Day for All Dogs Brookline Novelty

An original variety of dog show will be held under the auspices of the Neighborhood Dog Club for the benefit of the British War Relief Society on May 17 back of the Beaconsfield Hotel garage.

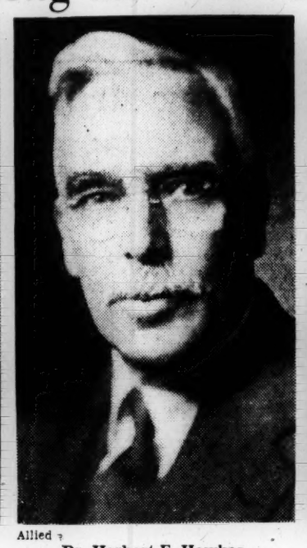
The club, organized by Miss Barbara Parks and Miss Ruth Linsky, together with some other Brookline schoolgirls, recently decided to combine its annual show with a war relief project. So they worked out a plan whereby all their friends with canines in their homes could take part.

Among the Leaders at Williston Academy's Educational Convocation



Archibald V. Galbraith

Headmaster of Williston Academy who will preside at the luncheon at the Educational Convocation in Easthampton, Mass., May 17.



Allied

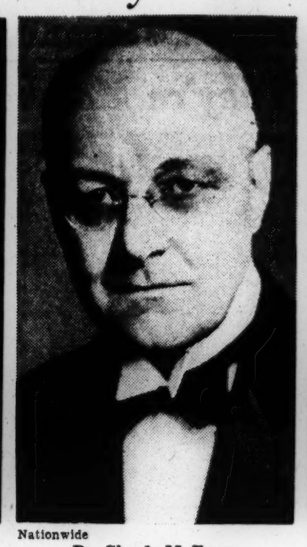
Dr. Herbert E. Hawkes

Dean of Columbia College, alumnus and Trustee of Williston Academy, who will preside at the Educational convocation.

Bachrach

Dr. Eugene R. Smith

Headmaster of the Beaver Day School at Chestnut Hill, Mass., who will be one of the principal speakers at the convocation.



Nationwide

Dr. Claude M. Fuess

Headmaster of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., whose address will open the Educational Convocation at Williston's centennial.

Dr. William C. Hill

Principal of the Classical High School of Springfield, Mass., who will speak on "Gold Is Where You Find It" at the meeting.

Blackstone

Dr. Francis T. Spaulding

Dean of the Graduate School at Harvard University who will speak on "The Liberation of the Preparatory School" at the meeting.

Educational Convocation To Mark Williston Centennial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EASTHAMPTON, Mass., May 10 —The present world situation has shown, as never before, the need for educating American youth to participate effectively in democratic civilization, Archibald V. Galbraith, Headmaster of Williston Academy, said today in announcing an Educational Convocation on Secondary Education to be held on May 17 as a part of Williston's centennial celebration.

There is little disagreement, Mr. Galbraith said, on the vital need of cultivating loyal devotion to democratic ideals, the capacity to work hard and to sacrifice willingly, but there is, he declared, "a great diversity of opinion as to how these essential qualities can best be produced."

This question, as it applies to secondary school education, and what it is accomplishing in that important work, will be fully discussed, Mr. Galbraith announced, at the Educational Convocation.

Among the Speakers

Noted speakers will participate in the event—one of the most important in Williston's centennial observance—including:

Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Headmaster of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; Dr. Eugene Randolph Smith, Headmaster of Beaver Country Day School, Brookline; Dr. William C. Hill, Principal of Classical High School, Springfield; Judge Thomas W. Swan, President of the Board of Trustees of Williston Academy; Dr. Francis T. Spauding, Dean of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University; and Dr. Herbert E. Hawkes, Dean of Columbia College and Trustee of Williston Academy.

"Much has happened," Mr. Galbraith recalled "in the 100 years since Williston was incorporated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Just a few years earlier, in 1837, Mary Lyon had begun her work for women's education at Mt. Holyoke and one of her early supporters and a member of the first Board of Trustees of Mt. Holyoke was Samuel Williston.

"In the same year, Horace Mann became Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. Emerson Davis, one of the original Trustees of Williston, was on the legislative committee that made the appointment. In that post, Horace Mann began his fruitful work of bringing new life, better equipment, and greater efficiency into the then lagging public school system and an extension of scope to include the training of teachers.

"It is a far cry from those days of relatively few secondary public schools—and those not well supported or attended—and only a few incorporated secondary schools sufficiently well endowed to operate efficiently, to the present era of universal secondary education with its well co-ordinated school systems and magnificent school buildings, most of them already overcrowded by the enormously increased student body.

"A review of the past and of the influences which have resulted in the present state of secondary education should be interesting and revealing.

"Not less important is an analysis of present trends in secondary education and its future development. Scientific study and widespread experimentation have contributed many instruments and procedures which are needed to adapt schools to ever changing conditions.

Role of Private School

"What part can the privately-endowed schools play in the immense task of educating youth of secondary school age—a task of which the public schools must carry the burden. There appears to be still vital need of every agency of education. The part best done by the privately endowed but state incorporated and public-spiritedly operated schools should be known and used to the full. It is in accord with the American traditions of individual enterprise, of high efficiency, and of universal but diversified contribution to democratic excellence.

"But, just as the appearance of any landscape varies with the lens through which it is viewed, so the aspect of education varies according to the standpoint and the purpose of the observer. It is important that it be presented from the broad viewpoint of the professional school of education which concerns itself both with the study of educational evolution and administration and with the training of teachers. The direction in which education advances is of vital importance. And certainly schools are only as good as their teachers.

"Furthermore, any discussion of secondary schools would be incomplete without consideration of the extent to which their product succeeds or fails in the work for which they are being educated. For those who prepare for college, that can best be done through the experience of the liberal arts college.

"All of these viewpoints," Mr. Galbraith concluded, "are represented in the program of the Williston Educational Convocation, and the selection of speakers is such as to inspire confidence in the value to secondary education of their contributions."

Wellesley Holds Its Horse Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The Wellesley College Horse Show, sponsored by the Athletic Association of Wellesley College, is being held this afternoon at the Weston Saddle and Bridle Club.

The riders are competing in various classes including beginners, intermediate, and advanced horsemanship classes. The pair and jumping classes give the more experienced riders an opportunity to show their skill in handling their horses, and the dressage exhibition gives them a chance to show their knowledge of the fundamentals of horseback riding.

All the blue ribbon winners will compete in the general horsemanship class.

School Papers In State Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass. — Thirteen western Massachusetts high schools have entered their school newspapers in the annual contest sponsored by the Western Massachusetts League of School Publications, it is announced here.

The publications will be judged by faculty members of Massachusetts State College in co-operation with local newspapermen.

Newspapers and literary publications representing the following high schools have been entered this year: Turners Falls, South Hadley, Palmer, Agawam, Ludlow, Belchertown, Northampton, Westfield, Monson, Northfield, and the high schools of Commerce, "Tech," and Trade in Springfield.

Board Named For Study Of Apparel Wage

A committee to recommend a new minimum wage for the women's apparel industry has been appointed by Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, it was announced today by Robert P. Dolan, acting regional director of the Division.

The committee will meet in Washington June 10.

The women's apparel industry is defined for the committee as: "The production of women's, misses', and juniors' dresses, washable service garments, blouses, and neckwear from woven or purchased knit fabric; women's, misses', children's and infants' underwear, nightwear and negligees from woven fabric; corsets and other supporting garments from any material; other garments similar to the foregoing and infants' and children's outerwear."

The manufacture of the garments listed in the definition is now carried on under a 35-cent minimum wage under the apparel wage order which went into effect July 15, 1940. In April an industry committee convened by the Administrator recommended the establishment of a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for men's cotton garments.

Frederick H. Harbinson of the University of Chicago is chairman of the new committees. Other public members are: Dr. Paul F. Brissenden of Columbia University, New York; E. J. Jaqua of Scripps College, Claremont, Calif.; Jane Perry Clark of Barnard College, New York, and Gladys Boone of Sweetbriar College, Sweetbriar, Va.

David Dubinsky, General President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will head the employee representatives on the committee. They will include Juius Hochman, Morris Bialis, Harry Greenberg, and Rose Pesotta, all of the same union.

The employer representatives include Jack Mintz of New York, Thomas A. Hennigan of St. Louis, Daniel L. Jones of New Haven, and B. Weiss and Jacob J. Lubell of New York.

"Lady Seymour"
Summer Blankets
are only a little heavier than a sheet

Made of 100% virgin wool, bound with two-inch rayon satin, they may be chosen in such luscious colors as dusty rose, sea foam green, beach sand, daffodil yellow, hyacinth pink and hyacinth blue. Also all-white. Standard size: 72 x 84. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Liberty 0165. On sale, third floor.

$6.95 each

Stearns
BOSTON

tailored formality

For commencements, weddings, garden parties and alumni festivities be as graciously formal as you like, but have a hint of tailored perfection in your costume. Two from a colorful collection are sketched. Fourth floor.

$39.95

Tailored shirtwaist type bodice and feminine pleated skirt in a soft dress of cotton-and-rayon lace. White, blue, aqua, dusty, in sizes 36 to 42.

$39.95

Redingote effect in a pure silk marquisette dress with new tailored applique designs. Black or navy in women's specialized sizes 20½ to 26½.

Stearns
BOSTON

"strollers"
for daytime or playtime

"Strollers" give you sports shoe stamina with moccasin comfort. They're on and off in a twinkling ready for day-long fun and foot freedom. In all brown leather, all white, blue-and-white, or brown-and-white. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call LIBerty 0165. Second floor.

$4.95

Stearns
BOSTON

"swamp grass"
a new DARFORD straw

Our exclusive Darford hats are made by one of the best known men's hatters in the world and have an easy distinction and casualness which only expert designing can achieve. Sketched is one of two models in this new chemically treated straw which does not crack. In natural, burnt and cocoa with double pugaree printed bands. Millinery Salon, sixth floor.

$7.50

Stearns
BOSTON

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"Rose Marie," musical comedy with Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Theater," by Somerset Maugham and Guy Bolton. Starring Cornelia Otis Skinner and presented by John Golden 8:30. Matinees, Thursdays and Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Die Fledermaus" ..... Strauss
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
March of the Bardar from "Caucasian Sketches" ..... Ippolitoff-Ivanoff
Twelve Contra-Dances ..... Beethoven
The Lost Chord ..... Sullivan
Trumpet Solo: Roger Voisin
Finale, "Schéhérazade" Rimsky-Korsakoff
Songs by the Regis College Glee Club
"Estudiantina," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa

Sunday Night at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30
Prelude to "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Largo from the "New World" Symphony ..... Dvořák
Latin-American Symphonette ..... Morton Gould
Piano Concerto No. 2 in D minor, Op. 23 ..... MacDowell
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Bolero ..... Ravel
Invitation to the Dance ..... Weber
Cielito Lindo. Arranged by Peter Bodge
"Strike Up the Band" ..... Gershwin

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Pepe le Moko," Jean Gabin. 12, 1:58, 3:56, 5:44, 7:42, 9:40. "Skiing on Your Feet," and Rhapsody in Violin." Continuous from noon.

Exeter—
"Easy Living," Jean Arthur. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Flight From Destiny." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—
"The Great Lie," Bette Davis, George Brent and Mary Astor. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:40. "The Knockout," Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna. 1:35, 4:55, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
"Charlie Chaplin Festival." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "National Philharmonic Orchestra." 2:35, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "March of Time," 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "The Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 1:20, 5:35, 9:50. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 3:45, 8:10.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Matinee, 2:30; evening performance, 8:30. (Last day.)

Metropolitan—
"Power Dive," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:40.

Modern—
"The Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Las Vegas Nights." 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 10. "The Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 9:20 a. m., 1, 4:40, 8:25.

Paramount—
"The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:45, 9:20. "The Knockout." Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:45.

RKO-Boston—
"Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 10:20 a. m., 2:25, 6:20, 10:15. "House of Mystery," Judy Kelly. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:40, Stage show: 1:10, 5:05, 9.

Scollay—
"The Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "Las Vegas Nights." 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"The History of Our Monroe Doctrine." "Eyes on Brazil." "Art of Fencing." "Pinky Tomlin Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 10:45 a. m., 2:30, 6:15, 10. "The Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 12:50, 4:35, 8:25.

Telepix—
"Nazis in Brazil." "Paderewski Concert," "Benchley Comedy," "San Francisco and Chinatown," "Ice Capers," "Sword Play," Disney cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"District Attorney," Peter Lorre. 9:38 a. m., 12:29, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45. "Blockade," Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda. 10:59 a. m., 1:50, 4:41, 7:20, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. 3, 6:30, 10. "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 1:15, Evenings, 7:45.
Allston: "Gunga Din," Cary Grant and Victor McLaglen. "King Kong." 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Caught in the Act." Continuous, 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "So Ends Our Night." 1:30 and 8.

BOOOKLINE—Coolidge: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Tall, Dark, and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.
Brookline Village: "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 4:10, 6:47, 10. "Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 5:16, 8:02.
Cleveland Circle: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Bad Man," Wallace Beery and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous 1:45-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3:15, 6:25, 9:25. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Land of Liberty." "Great Mr. Nobody." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness."
Dorchester: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Misbehaving Husbands." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness."
Strand: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 11:30 a. m., 3:34, 6:29, 9:28. "Bad Man," Wallace Beery and Lionel Barrymore. 1:10, 5:14, 8:13.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:05, 6:05, 9:08.
"Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.
Park: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. 1:40 and 7:40.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn. 2:41, 6:04, 9:27. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:30, 4:53, 8:16.
Hyde Park: "Sing of the Wolf," M. Whalen. "Federal Fugitives," Neil Hamilton. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwick. "Tall, Dark, and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni and Gene Tierney. 2:30, 6, 9. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.
Mystic: "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.
Maplewood: "Mysterious Dr. Satan. No. 11." 1:55, 5:05, 8:11. "World in Flames." 2:15, 5:25, 8:13. "Young in Heart." 3:20, 6:30, 9:35.
Orpheum: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Men Against the Sky." 1:45 and 7:30.
Strand: "Vivacious Lady," James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. 1:45, 5, 8:05. "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell. 3:15, 6:30, 9:35.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 1:39, 4:59, 8:02. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3, 6:20, 9:23.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Convoy," Clive Brook. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard, Robert Montgomery. 3:25, 9:25. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "So Ends Our Night." "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Scarface," Paul Muni. "Footlight Fever."
Strand: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Doctor Takes a Wife," Loretta Young and Ray Milland. "Military Academy," Jackie Searl and David Holt. Continuous from dusk to 11:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "So Ends Our Night." "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.
Central: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Son of Monte Cristo." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Phantom Raiders." "Father Is a Prince." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Father's Son," John Litel. 1:30 and 7:30.
Strand: "Tall, Dark, and Handsome," Cesar Romero. "Great Mr. Nobody." 1:20. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camera: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Six Lessons From Madame La Zonga," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 2:35, 8:10. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt and Warren Hull. 3:49, 9:32.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." Continuous from 2.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Before I Hang," Boris Karloff. Continuous 1-11.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "River's End," D. Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin and Robert Cummings. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Flight from Destiny." 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. "The Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. Continuous from dusk to 11:30.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 3:32, 8:04. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William and Frances Robinson. 2:15, 6:42, 9:51.

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Boston Peace Council Plans May 17 Forum

Emphasizing the need of planning for a stable, peaceful human society, the Greater Boston Peace Council will hold a conference on "World Organization or Continued Chaos", May 17, in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, 136 Tremont Street, Boston.

Otto Zausmer, well-known writer and a contributor to The Christian Science Monitor, is to be the featured speaker of the afternoon session, which begins at 2:15. He will speak on "Can We Build a Paradise?" Mark R. Shaw will talk on "The Far East in the Postwar World," and Henry H. Perry on "The Right Kind of Peace." Prof. J. A. C. Faggenger Auer will talk on "The Imperative Need of World Organization." Chairman of the session will be Dr. Albert C. Diffenbach, formerly Religion Editor of the Boston Transcript.

William Henry Chamberlin, former correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Moscow, Tokyo, and Paris, will be the featured speaker of the evening session which begins at 7:30. He will address the group on "The Coming Peace." Sarah Wambaugh will speak on "The League of Nations Plan," and William S. How on the "Union Now" plan. Chairman of this session will be Dr. Clarence R. Skinner of Tufts College.

Open forum periods will follow both afternoon and evening speeches.

Somerville Vote

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The Labor Board yesterday ordered an election within 30 days to determine whether employees of the Moulton Ladder Manufacturing Company, Somerville, Mass., want to be represented by the C. I. O.'s United Furniture Workers Union.

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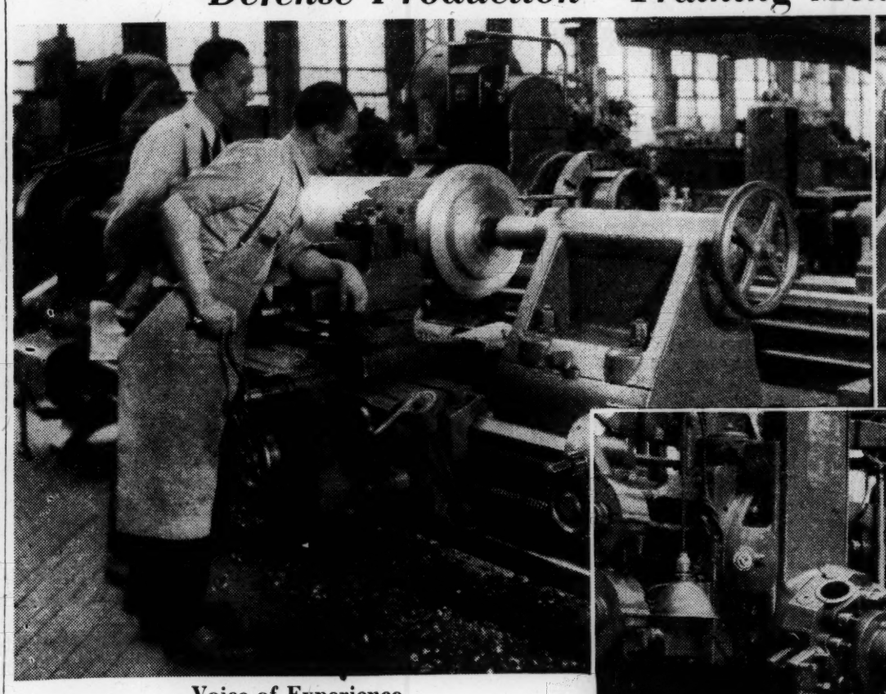
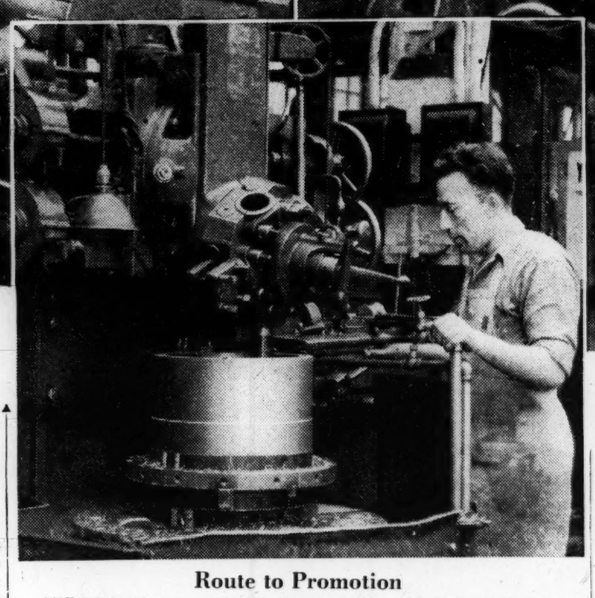


Voice of Experience

Austin Gagnon, a trainee operator at the General Electric Co. plant in Lynn, Mass., gets some ideas from J. Moffett, instructor, on a heavy duty lathe.

On His Own

Allen McKechnie, another youth in training, going it alone on a horizontal miller.



Route to Promotion

Clifford Robinson, a third trainee, will soon be out in the shops running his own vertical boring mill, turning threading and grooved bearing linings.

General Electric Lynn Plant Meets Personnel Expansion

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

How the biggest manufacturing plant in Massachusetts is training the workers needed to operate its machines 24 hours a day, mostly on defense production, was described today by officials of the General Electric Co. at Lynn.

Last week President Roosevelt appealed to defense industry to push to 24 hours a day and seven days a week the use of its "critical machines."

Skills in the metal trades required for defense production are being developed at a faster rate than ever before attempted at the Lynn Works.

"Still a crying shortage of skilled workers exists," said Carl N. Brown, Superintendent of the Apprentice Training Department. "Not only is the shortage to be found among the all-around machinists but also among the semi-skilled machine operators, and in addition among draftsmen, inspectors and supervisory employees.

"You can hardly name a trade in which enough workers remain available."

The Lynn Works of General Electric, which embraces both its River Works and West Lynn plants, has been expanded by defense demands until today employing between 16,000 and 17,000 workers.

Measures being taken by the company to meet the urgency for more skilled workers were outlined as follows by Mr. Brown:

1. Up-grading. This plan of stepping up men already in the plant into more skilled jobs in their field is being done all through the organization, from workers up to supervisors. It is extending very rapidly throughout the plant.

The company likes to give its own men the preference and when more trained men are needed, up-grading of employees furnishes the first source of supply.

2. Specialist training courses designed to make semi-skilled machine operators. Three shifts have been set up, keeping the training school going 24 hours a day.

Operators Acquire Speed

The operator is the man who drives the machine. He is much more quickly trained than the all-around machinist, who makes tools, jigs and fixtures and keeps the machines in order. Both types of worker must be had to get production.

The machine operators are much more numerous. When they finish the three months' course, they have the knowledge of how the machine works, but they do not have the speed. In the shop a further period of training follows to develop speed.

3. Short term courses in special trades such as welding.

4. Breaking down operations that previously had been performed by all-around machinists into several simpler or specialized operations, so that semi-skilled machine operators can perform the work.

5. The regular four-year course for apprentices. Obviously the highly trained journeyman, who spends the length of a college course in learning his trade, cannot be rushed out in a hurry, no matter what the emergency. But he does begin acquiring skill as soon as he starts, and the substantial increase in the number of apprentices adds to the semi-skilled.

"Taking the two major training courses as a whole, we are in the middle of the biggest training program we have ever undertaken at Lynn," commented Mr. Brown, who is in charge of both.

Of these two types of training, the three months' specialist course is the one that particularly fits into the defense emergency, because brief.

Specialist Courses Important

"The specialist courses are designed to meet the need, in peak times, of machine operators," Mr. Brown pointed out. "We have always had these courses in periods of great production.

"We bring in young men between 20 and 30 years of age, in good physical condition and of good character, whom we feel are adapted to machine work.

"We give them 12 weeks' training on one specific type of machine. They are engaged on productive work from the time they start.

"After their three months of training, they are transferred to the factory and assigned to similar machines, either as operators in their own right or as machinist's helpers, depending on the type of the individual job and the ability of the man.

"Our experience has shown us that in a relatively short time after 12 weeks' training these young men become proficient enough to take their places as machine operators. As time goes on, through up-grading many become craftsmen.

"We have a normal complement of 200 of these trainees at the present time. They are divided between the lathes, milling machines, boring mills, planers, grinders and other machine tools.

"They are paid 36 cents an hour to start, 40 cents after the first month, and given a further increase when they go out into the shop.

"We have graduated 285 since the courses started in June, 1940, and are turning out trainees at the rate of about 75 a month."

Christian Science Lecture May 13

Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, on Tuesday, May 13, at 12:15 p. m.

This lecture will be radiocast by short wave Station WRUL at Boston, and by its companion transmitter, WRUW, which will operate simultaneously. Station WRUL will use a frequency of 15.35 megacycles beamed to the south, while Station WRUW will radiocast on a frequency of 17.75 megacycles beamed for the British Isles.

It is anticipated that listeners in the eastern half of the United States will not be able to tune in this lecture, but it should be heard west of the Mississippi River.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the piano music preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 12:15 p. m. will be radiocast and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners to tune their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

New Haven to Run Boat-Cycle Train

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will run its first folding boat and bicycle train of this season tomorrow, with this town as the railroad destination for New York City hobbyists.

The cyclers will proceed from Falls Village by road to West Cornwall, as the boatmen paddle down the Housatonic River to the same place. There both groups will lunch on the green, and in the afternoon they will travel by their respective means to Kent, where they will be picked up by the train again for the return trip to New York. The distance covered from Falls Village to Kent will be about 25 miles.

Brookline Survey Items Favored

Adoption of all recommendations of the $15,000 survey of Brookline municipal affairs has been proposed by the Brookline Taxpayers' Association, it was learned today.

Expected to seek a blanket provision in the town warrant for sending all recommendations of the survey to the voters for consideration, the Association's executives met last night with the Board of Selectmen. Lack of a statement by either group when the meeting ended indicated to local observers that the Selectmen refused to support the Association's proposal.

The Selectmen have already announced that most of the recommendations made by the survey will be included in the Town warrant at the special Town Meeting next month. Two proposals however, for appointment of a purchasing agent and chief administrative officer, have been omitted.

Tree Day and Pageant

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Tree Day will be held at Wellesley College this year on Saturday, May 17. In addition to the ceremonies connected with the planting of the Freshman Class Tree, "Lieutenant Kije," a dance pageant by Prokofieff will be given.

Salt or Fresh Water Swims Offered Camp Edwards Men

Military and defense news in brief:

Swimming for Soldiers—Soldiers at Camp Edwards won't lack for a chance to swim this summer—what is more they will have a choice of salt or fresh water, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding the First Corps Area, said today. Arrangements are being made to establish swimming areas at Sagamore Beach on the eastern end of Cape Cod Canal and on the western end of the canal near Hog Island, the General said. A fresh water pond on or near the military reservation will also be available for soldier use, he added.

Cape Codders who fear that firing drills may make some beaches unusable, thus hurting the summer guest business, need have no further concern, General Woodruff declared. The Army, he said, has obtained a beach section in Sandwich not suitable for bathing for seaward firing.

Old Order Changeth—It isn't often that a man can tell a woman how to cook but Mess Sergeant Victor Whyte of the Army Base did last night—22 times. It was training night for members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense School canteen corps and that many women turned up to learn how to cook "Army style" for large groups in case of emergency. Faces were grim as the "students" labored over a two-hour written examination. But Sergeant Whyte was all smiles.

Large Contract Awarded—The War Department has awarded a $1,781,107 contract to the United Aircraft Corporation, Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division of East Hartford, Conn., for airplane engine overhauls and supplying maintenance parts, it was announced.

Roosevelt Leads Troops—For the first time since his arrival at Fort Devens a month ago, Col. Theodore Roosevelt led 5,000 troops of the 26th Infantry and other units in an overnight maneuver which ended in an "attack" on a theoretical enemy near the Army post.

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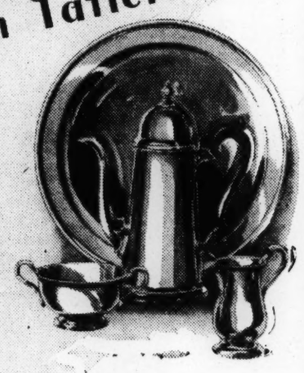
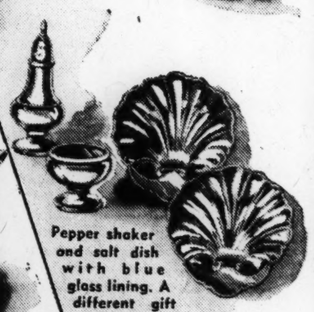


Suave lines after the manner of an old craftsman show in this coffee set of simple elegance. Tray $30; 3 piece set $90. Other 3 piece sets from $50.

Gracious beauty that does double duty as an ornament or large flower vase. Special value, $10. (Base is weighted.)

Another unusual Smith Patterson value: Lovely 10" pierced edge sandwich plate at $8.



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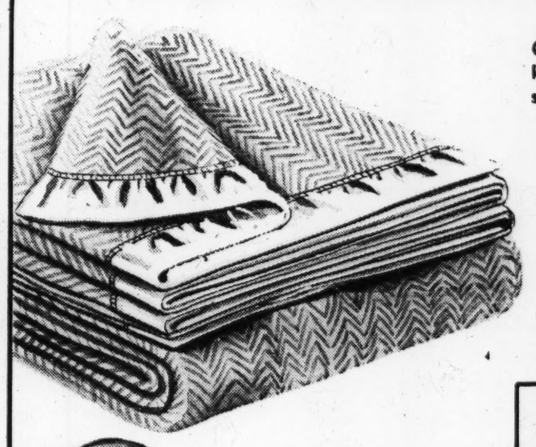

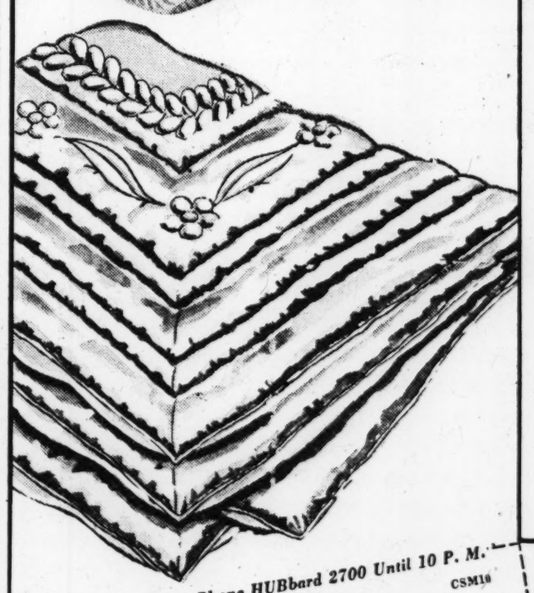

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Bay States' House Panels To Get Murals

Five large panels on the front wall of the Massachusetts House of Representatives will be filled with murals painted by Elbert Herter, father of Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, it was revealed today.

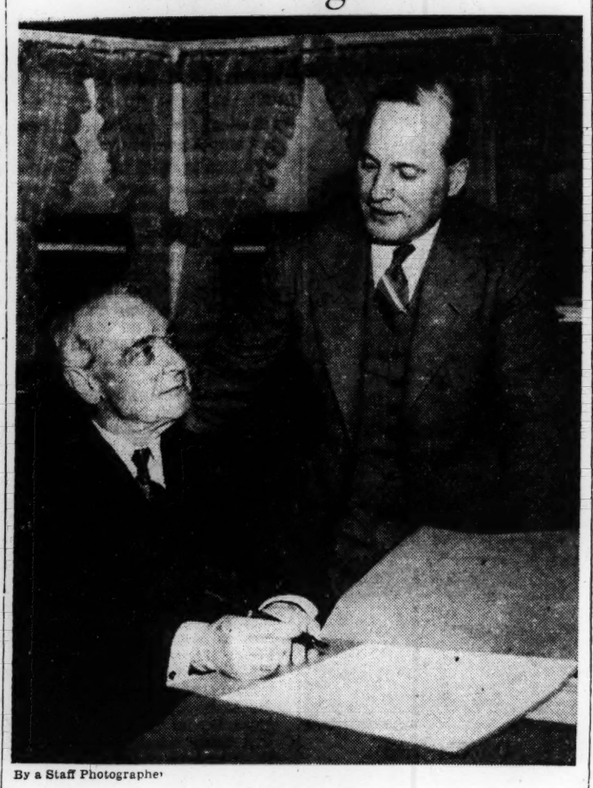
The Speaker's father visited the State House today for a preliminary view of the panels in preparation for the murals which he plans to present to the State. The paintings are subject to approval by the State Art Commission before they may be placed in the historic House chamber.

The elder Mr. Herter is a well-known painter of murals. Some of his murals now decorate the State Capitals at Hartford, Conn., Madison, Wis., and Lincoln, Neb. He has received several decorations for his work in water colors and for his murals. Such honors include bronze and silver medals in Paris Expositions in 1900 and one of the Evans Prizes for American water colors in 1899. He is a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

The five panels in the House have been empty ever since the House chamber was constructed more than 50 years ago. It is understood that original plans called for murals in these panels but the plans were never fulfilled.

The elder Mr. Herter has not disclosed the theme he plans to follow in the proposed murals.

Musical Signature



By a Staff Photographer

Conductor Honors Composer

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (left), signs an American greeting to Jan Sibelius, in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the famous Finnish composer. At the right is John B. Mattson of Winthrop, Vice-Consul of Finland in New England. A large handsomely-bound volume containing signatures of admirers in the United States of Dr. Sibelius is to be presented to him in Finland in conjunction with the Commemoration Festival to be held in his honor this summer.

Finance and Supply School Of Navy to Move to Harvard

As one further step in its program of aiding national defense, the Harvard Business School will throw open its doors this summer to 400 students in the United States Navy Finance and Supply School, it is announced.

Naval students will use the Harvard classrooms and live in the Harvard dormitories, it was explained, but will continue to study under their own instructors.

The entire Finance and Supply School will in effect be moved from the Philadelphia Navy Yard to the banks of the Charles River.

This arrangement will continue "indefinitely," Rear Admiral Ray Spear, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Supplies, announced. Officials of the Business School today confirmed the statement.

The naval school will open at Harvard in July. It will continue next fall together with the regular sessions of the Business School, but will be reduced at that time to provide for only 100 students.

This action, Harvard pointed out, was merely another in a series of moves, all designed to make the University as valuable as possible to the Nation in the period of crisis.

Beginning in September, it was recalled, the Business School will launch a new 12-month course for future executives in national defense industries.

Three members of the School faculty are—or recently have been—spending their full time working for the Office of Production Management in Washington. Twenty-three other full professors are frequently consulted by defense officials and spend much of their time in the Capital, it was learned.

These men comprise approximately 80 per cent of the teaching staff.

Under Prof. Clyde O. Ruggles, the School is currently spending over $200,000 a year on research on problems related in one way or another to national defense.

School Speaker

Francis A. Barret
Addresses Franklin Union Technical Institute May 16, at 8

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Columbia's Country Journal	News; "Reflections in Rhythm"	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15			Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Network speaker	National Farm and Home Hour	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	Jobs for Defense		N. E. Conservatory	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Community Bulletin		George and Dixie	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Elisworth Moody, songs
1:45	"No Politics"		'Leaders in Dance Time'	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	"Brush Creek Follies"	News Service	Jimmy Lytell's Orchestra	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Melodic Moods"
2:15		"What's on the Air"	Jimmy Lytell's Orchestra	Yankees baseball game	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	'Of Men and Books': speakers	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Argentine Music Week	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	John Kiley, organist
2:45		Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Program, Buenos Aires	Yankees baseball game	Five Star News
3:00	"Saturday Revue":	Piano duet	"Nature Sketches"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Sports and Music
3:15	Chas. Hector's Or.	Songs and Piano	"Golden Melodies"	Yankees baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30	Boy Scout Program	'Music of the Americas':	Guy Hedlund Players:	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Sports and Music
3:45	'Tango Time'; News	direction Ricardo	dramatization	Yankees baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	News; Club Matinee	"Campus Capers"; vo-	"Prelude to Stardom":	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Club Matinee: variety	calists; orchestra	children's program	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Sport comment	"Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Sport comment	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45	Sport comment	Club Matinee: variety	"Boy, a Girl, a Band"	"I'll Find My Way"	World in Fantasy"
5:00	News of Americas.	"Cleveland Calling";	"The World Is Yours":	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	New England to the	Wilard's Or.; vocalists	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Colors	Last Quarter, Notre	Music Club Program	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	Program Previews.	Dame football game	"Serenade"	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Dance Time; News.	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	William L. Shirer.	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dance Music
6:45	The World Today	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	'People's Platform':	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender":	Ambassadors Quartet
7:15	informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30	'Report to the Nation'	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	Better Business Drama	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"Let's Dance"
7:45		variety	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	"I'm an American"
8:00	"Marriage Club":	Jean Cavelle, baritone	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz":	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15	quiz program	U. S. Army Program	house": dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	cussion
8:30	"Duffy's Tavern":	"The Bishop and the	'Truth or Consequences':	"Hawaii Calls": native	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	variety; News	Gargoyle": drama	quiz program	music	Vocalists; orchestra
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Waltz Music	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	NBC Summer Symphony;	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's	"Contact": Dave Elman,	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	direction Reginald	Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	cal Album
10:00	Serenade	Stewart, Canadian con-	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	"Chicagoland Hour":	News and Sports
10:15	Charles A. Lindbergh	ductor	edy sketch	Kathryn Witwer; Mark	Dance Digest
10:30	Charles A. Lindbergh	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Defense for America	Love; Henry Weber's	Dance Digest
10:45	News, Sports	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Series: dramatization	Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:00	Sports; Weather	News; Music	News Service	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15	Eddie O'Hearn's Or.	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30	Bob Millar's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"California Melodies":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	Bob Millar's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; "Intermezzo	European News; Music	European news; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15	for Strings"	"Cloister Bells"	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News, Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Sunday Morning Sere-	Good Morning Cheer
9:15	Church Digest	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	nade	Religious Service
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's pro-	Words and Music	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service
9:45	Wings Over Jordan.	gram	Words and Music	nade	Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air.	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob: children's	Mother's Day talk	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Cincinnati Con-	Southernaires; Negro	"Thrills and Romance";	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
10:45	servatory of Music	male quartet	Xylophone soloist	Church service	"Music of the Masters"
11:00	News; "News and	News; Musicale	News Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	"Music of the Masters"
11:15	Rhythm"	Red Cross Program	St. Paul's Service	Church service	"Music of the Masters"
11:30	Trinity Church: Dr.	"Riding the Range"	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	"Music of the Masters"
11:45	Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church service	"Music of the Masters"
12:00	News; weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	Tone Tapestries	Student Radio Club	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	"Pageant of Art":	Italian string music	"Strings and Things"
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Symphony Orchestra;	dramatization	Italian string music	orchestra
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	Jan Peerce, tenor; Fray	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby
1:15	Beacon St. Window	and Braggiotti, pianists	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris
1:30	Internation'l Junior	WBZ newsroom of the	"On Your Job": drama-	"Rendezvous with Ra-	Abbot, soprano; Morris
1:45	Quiz	Air	tization	mona"	Goldberg, baritone
2:00	Network program	Famous Homes	NBC String Symphony	"The Children's Chapel"	Mother's Day Program;
2:15	Network program	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Orchestra	Concert Orchestra	speakers; music
2:30	Press News; "Meet	"Tapestry Musicale"	University of Chicago	Cedric Foster, news	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	the Music"	"Tapestry Musicale"	Round Table	El Paseo Troubadors	gram
3:00	Columbia Broad-	"Convoys and War";	"Four Corners, U. S. A.";	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:15	casting Sym. Or.;	Senator Tobey, N. H.	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:30	H. Barlow, cond.	"Talent Ltd."; Gary	Choral recital; talks	Art Mooney's Orchestra.	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:45	Columbia Broad-	Moore, m. c.	Choral recital; talks	Art Mooney's Orchestra.	Zelma Larsson's Music.
4:00	casting Sym. Or.;	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities";	"The Americas Speak";	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15	H. Barlow, cond.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	recorded	Azaleas
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	News; Music	Interviews from London	Mel Marvin's Orchestra.	"Common Sense by Uncle
4:45	Orchestra; John	Popular music	Charles Dant's Orch.	Mel Marvin's Orchestra.	Bill"
5:00	Charles Thomas	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	"The Musical Steelmak-	Victor Arden's Orchestra
5:15	Male Quartet	Olivio Santora, yodeler	edy drama	ers"; variety orchestra	Irish Minstrels
5:30	Ned Sparks Show:	Garden Gossip	National Music Week	De Molay Mother's Day	Religious program
5:45	variety	Rhythms by Ricardo	Celebration, Hyde Park	Ritual	Religious program
6:00	Silver Theater:	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing";	News; Baseball scores
6:15	dramatization	Religious Program	prano; violin; organ	quiz program	"Why" and "Weather"
6:30	"Melody Ranch":	"Dr. I. Q., Jr.": ju-	News Service	"The Adventures of	Religious Hour; dramati-
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	venile quiz	Baseball News	Bulldog Drummond"	zation
7:00	Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	Jack Benny's Program:	Cats 'n' Jammers: swing	The Friendly Singer
7:15	C. M. Eichelberger	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	session	Gypsy Music
7:30	World News Tonight	News of the Day	"Bandwagon"; Shep	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	World News Tonight	Musical program	Fields' Orchestra	Wythe Williams	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	Helen Hayes Thea-	British Refugee Children	Edgar Bergen; Donald	Forum: "Shall Labor	C. Hageman
8:15	ter: drama	talk to parents	Dickson; orchestra	Be Forced to Have a	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	Cooling Off Period?"	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter	cal Album"
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Hour: Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	Or.; Greenfield Vil-	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	lage Mixed Chorus	Sports Newsreel	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Nobody's Children":	Bert Hirsch Presents:
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	orphans' histories	orchestra and soloists.
10:30	News; Jerry Sears	"Good Will Hour"; John	Deadline Dramas	"F. Y. I."—Frank Blair.	News; Baseball scores
10:45	Presents	J. Anthony, director	Deadline Dramas	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00	Headlines, Bylines.	News; Music	News Service	Del Courtney's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Dance Orchestra	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Program in Opposition	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	to the Hoover Plan	"Day's End"
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Britain Speaks"	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510-WMEX-199m
7:00	'Top o' the Morning'	News; "Musical Clock".	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Sports; Music	"Musical Clock"; News.	News Review	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Speakers; News	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; Weather	News; Weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; Local news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Revue: variety	with Rakov's Orchestra	"Hollywood News"	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15	Tropical Tunes	"The Breakfast Club"	"Variations"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30	Stuart Stevens sings	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Just About Time"	"Choir Loft"	"Good Morning Cheer
9:45	Hymn Recital	Shopping talk	Organ recital	Kathryn Turner Garten	salon orchestra
10:00	K. Norris drama	Novatime	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Frank and Julia	"Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Melody Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"Lone Journey"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Hawaiian Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	The Buckeye Four	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith talk	News; Music	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Network speakers	'Singin' Sam"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	"Woman in White"	Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on he Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl"	Novachord Impressions
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Earl Towner's Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Fantasy in Melody"	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Drama of Food
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	"Fantasy in Melody"	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	Balalaika Orchestra
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"; sketch	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	"Accordiana"	John Kiley, organist
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00	Mary M. McBride	'Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox vs.	Sports and Music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	New York Yankees base-	Sports and Music
3:30	"Melodic Caravan"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	ball game; Jim Britt,	Sports and Music
3:45	News; Red Cross	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	announcer	Sports and Music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox vs.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Scholastic Awards Pro-	"Stella Dallas"; drama	New York Yankees base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	gram	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	ball game; Jim Britt,	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	Dance Orchestra; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	announcer	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	"Don Winslow"; drama	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Gasoline Alley"	Three Sons Trio	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dance Time
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"This Is the Show"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Eton Boys Quartet
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	Network speakers	News of the World	"Pu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	"Let's Dance"
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	"I Am an American"
8:00	"Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Fracia	"Amazing Mr. Smith";	"Pied Piper Presents"
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	mystery comedy	orchestra and soloists
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	vue" Bob Trout	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Studio program
9:00	Theater: Rosalind	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q." quiz	"Listeners' Theater":	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Russell and Herb-	Swing ensemble	program	dramatization	cal Album"
9:30	ert Marshall in	News Here and Abroad	"Meet Joe Lusk": dram-	"Can You Top This?"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Craig's Wife"	Ted Steele's Orchestra	atization	"Can You Top This?"	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	News; Baseball scores
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	dramatization	vocalists	News Service	Dance Digest
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Forum: 'Should the	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	Draft Act Be Changed?"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	vocalists	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather	Ted Flo Rito's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30	Music; records	Want"; records	Harry James' Orchestra	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45	Dance Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra	London; recorded	"Day's End"; News

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for American Listeners; recorded.
6:00 p. m.—Music.
6:15 p. m.—World News in English.
6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features.

(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

8:15 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American Listeners: News; English Instruction; Music.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Golden Melodies; Rex Maupin's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Frankie Master's Orchestra; "Music of the Americas."
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; Bonnie Stuart, songs; "Organ Reveries."
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Moonlight Magic"; Ray Kinney's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentals; NBC Summer Symphony.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Music for Everyone."
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page; "Musical Interlude"; Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.

For Sunday, May 11

WRUL (11.79mc-25.4m and 17.75mc-16.9m) (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:15 p. m.—"France Forever" Program.
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good Will Program.
4:00 p. m.—Rotary International.
4:30 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:00 p. m.—"Vagabond Traveler"; recorded.
5:30 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

WBOS (11.87mc)

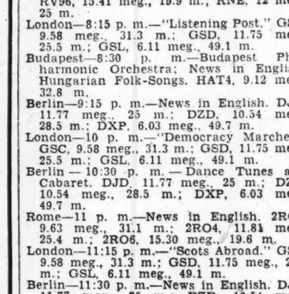
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Tropical Moods"; NBC String Symphony.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Melody Time"; "Tapestry Musicale."
7:00 p. m.—News in English; "Tune Time"; "Musical Workshop"; "Music for Listening."
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Charles Dant's Orchestra; Rhythms by Ricardo.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Tune Time"; Blue Barron's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page; Musical Interlude; WBOS Postman; Chick Morris interview with Otto Zausmer.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—6 p. m.—Musical Varieties. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—7 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"In Town Tonight." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra; News in English; Hungarian Folk-Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin — 10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Scots Abroad." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

For Sunday May 11

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—German Folk Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; "Radio March"; News in Enish; "Operetta and Film Fragments." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Toyko—9:05 p. m.—Choral Selections; News in English: Report, JVJ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London — 10:00 p. m.— "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m., GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—The Exquisite Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"Radio News-Reel." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.



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The tone quality of both radio and phonograph will amaze the most discerning music critics. Available in Mahogany, Amber Mahogany or Walnut.

M. Steinert & Son
162 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

American Export Launching Draws Boston Shipping Men

Log of the Port of Boston

Boston shipping men left the city this morning for Bath, Maine, to attend the launching of the first of the four freighters building there for the American Export Lines.

It is the Exceller, 6,200-ton C-1 type, costing about $2,198,000, and measuring 400 feet long, 60 feet beam, and 39.4 feet depth of hold. The craft was originally scheduled to "go over" on April 12 by the United States Maritime Commission, but completion was delayed.

Ten-year-old Henriette Gehan of New York, daughter of John F. Gehan, a Vice-President of the American Export Lines, is to sponsor the new craft, which is the ninth unit in the company's $30,000,000 building program. Miss Gehan, born in Paris, lived abroad with her parents until two years ago. She was mostly in Genoa, where Mr. Gehan made his headquarters as European Vice-President of the company.

Seven C-2 type of freighters were built for this company at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, where an eighth one—launched last November—is still uncompleted because of labor trouble at the machinery builders that have the contract for fitting out special equipment for that vessel.

Four other vessels were building at Pascagoula, Miss., for this company, but the Navy took over one of them, and another was awarded to Moore-McCormack Lines to partially compensate them for ships they gave up to Uncle Sam.

The Exceller, which is to have a speed of 16½ knots, like the other three ships building at Bath, will be used in the North Atlantic-India trade. The second of the four vessels is to be named the Extavia. Each of the four will have 7,500-horsepower engine. The keel of the Exceller was laid last September and that of the Extavia a short time afterwards.

Wilson Chosen

George Grafton Wilson, professor of international law at Harvard Law School, has been appointed special counsel of the United States Maritime Commission, to work with the general counsel in connection with shipping matters. Professor Wilson was a member of the mission which arranged for redelivery of Dutch merchant vessels to their owners after the World War.

Shoal Removal Bids

Bids for removing shoals from the Reserved Channel, adjacent to the Army Base, South Boston, just opened by the Boston office of the United States Army Engineers, range from $93,150 to $110,646. The low bidder was the J. S. Packard Dredging Company.

Work is expected to start within 20 days of the time the contract is awarded. It involves the dredging of about 162,000 cubic yards of material from a channel 300 feet wide to a depth of 30 feet at mean low water.

The area to be dredged extends about a mile in length, from the L Street bridge to the 40-foot main ship channel in Boston harbor, just off the Army Base. The work was authorized by the Act approved Oct. 17, 1940.

Shoals in this area have proved costly to ships docking at the Army Base and the industrial plants on the opposite sides of the channel by delaying vessels in moving in and out until high tide made such passage safe.

Trawler Bids Sought.

Shipbuilders have been invited to submit bids to the United States Maritime Commission for construction of one single-screw trawler for the Deep Sea Trawling Company of Boston. The proposed vessel would be 350 gross tons, 131.10 feet long, 24 feet beam, propelled by Diesel engine, and have an estimated speed of 10 knots. Bids will be opened at Washington May 19. No bid will be considered that fixes the time of completion in excess of 240 calendar days, counting Sundays and holidays, according to the Maritime Commission.

Wool Notes to Change

Ocean freight rates for wool moving from the Rio de la Plata and Brazilian ports to North Atlantic ports will be changed from measurement to weight basis as of June 1. The present rate is $20 a ton, either weight or measurement. On and after June 1 wool in the grease will be two cents a pound, and scoured wool 2½ cents a pound when shipped in bales not exceeding 40 cubic feet a thousand pounds, steamship men said

California Acknowledges Present Superiority of Washington's Varsity Crew But—

New Change of Draft Age Should Help Sports World

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Contrary to the thought in some circles, the National Defense program may prove a boon to athletics in general. While certain prominent athletes are being inducted into Government service and hampering certain sports at the moment, the future trend of the program offers plenty of encouragement to the sports world.

With the probable reorder of draft regulations, taking boys nearer the age of 21 for a year of service, the burden will lighten on athletes established in professions today. Instead of taking athletes at their respective peaks in professional and amateur athletics, they will be taken before reaching said peaks.

Seldom at Peak

The professional athlete in the entertainment world seldom reaches an established peak before the age of more than 21 and such athletes would be beyond the need of the government. Those who will be classed as athletes embarking upon meteoric careers before 21, if properly ambitious, will not be deterred by a 12-month turn in military or naval circles.

The rigors of the service at that career-embarking age could be, and probably will be, more beneficial than harmful. Instead of intensifying their training for say, the football, baseball or hockey season, and relaxing the other months of the year, these youngsters will serve a 12-month period of training regularities that will return them to the sports world bigger and better for whatever field they wish.

The youth of the nation in general will be starting life with a year of possible softness and luxury eliminated. Many youngsters will be on their feet instead of lolling in a soft-cushioned sport roadster, and any football coach will tell you that he would rather his grid candidates walked to the practice field than drove in automobiles.

Other youngsters who failed to benefit from college athletics will find an opportunity to indulge in service athletics and develop when normal working-day lives would have prevented. There is every chance for the really ambitious young athlete to continue his chosen profession even while in service, and as time goes on there will be more such opportunities. Athletes will come out of the service who were nonentities in sports before the draft.

Restore Athletics

The sports world today is making certain sacrifices to National Defense—and with satisfaction. Many of the college football teams are going onto the gridiron next fall minus stars. Baseball, track, tennis and hockey are going to miss certain stars, but athletics would never survive if favor were to be granted in its behalf now.

The induction of such an athlete as Hank Greenberg of the Detroit Tigers puts baseball on a high plane in national recognition. Just how much it means to Greenberg personally may never be known, but he is sacrificed to example and while his loss may hurt Detroit it will not hurt baseball—and we hope not Greenberg.

The lowering of the age for draft supply is a move that should restore athletics to its peak in all sports. And athletics have been far from a peak in recent years!

Atherton Rules Out 22 Freshmen Coast Athletes

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Overzealous college alumni scrambling to recruit high school athletes took a stiff jolt on May 10 in a sweeping crackdown on such activities by Commissioner Edwin Atherton of the Pacific Coast Conference.

Atherton ruled 22 freshmen athletes of five member schools ineligible for further competition with their alma maters because they had been professionalized, and declared 13 Texas and Oklahoma high school stars, approached by a Stanford alumnus, ineligible ever to compete for Stanford.

Hardest hit was Stanford, which lost eight athletes, including Robert Waters, Bakersfield sprinter. Stanford announced it would abide by Atherton's ruling.

University of Oregon lost six freshmen, Washington State four and Oregon State and University of Washington two apiece.

B. U. Trackmen High In Academic Rating

Although no official record has been kept of the academic achievements of Boston University athletes, there is little doubt but that a survey would show that the track squad would lead any other athletic group in the university scholastically.

In his nine years at Boston University, Coach Win Marling has lost only three men from his track and cross-country squads for academic reasons. Just recently, three men on his squad were honored because of academic excellence.

William Floring of Hawthorne, N. J., captain of the track team, and Don Perry of Roslindale, manager of the track team, were both elected to Delta Phi, a national fraternity with a chapter at the School of Education which is based on high academic standing. Only outstanding students have ever been elected to this fraternity.

At the College of Business Administration, George Byrom, another track star who hails from Hartford, Conn., was given the $75.00 College of Business Administration alumni day school scholarship. This award is given annually to a student who is outstanding in scholarship, personality and in all-round ability.

Did You Know?

When the umpire announces the pitcher prior to the start of a big league game, the player announced must pitch until the first batsman has either been put out or has reached first base.

By-Plays

Longwood

The Longwood Cricket Club will not hold its famous "Bowl" tennis tournament this year. This is greatly to be regretted, but the club cannot be blamed for having come to this decision. World conditions are such that it would not pay to try to stage the event.

This club has played a brilliant part in the advancement of tennis in the United States. In fact, no club can point to a better record along this line. Its turf courts are among the very best in the country. It has managed its events with marked ability and its prizes have been among the best ever given.

Local, national, and international events have been on its yearly programs. The first Davis Cup matches were played on its famous grounds at Longwood and since the club removed to its present location at Chestnut Hill, international and national championship matches have been on its programs.

With the rapid spread of the game during the present century, more and more tournaments have been held. The last Davis Cup inter-zone matches played were held under its auspices as were the last national doubles championships. It will probably be some time before Davis Cup play is resumed; but Longwood will no doubt again have the honor of staging more inter-zone finals when they are scheduled to take place in America. That it will continue to stage the national doubles seems certain.

It is, of course, impossible to predict when conditions will get back to normal; but when they do we may be sure that the annual tournament for the Longwood Bowl will again be found among the leading tennis fixtures. And in the meantime we are sure that the Longwood club will continue to do everything possible to keep this sport as active and on as high a plane as conditions warrant.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From (AP) Reports

'British Two-Mile'

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The two-mile race at the Memphis Cotton Carnival track meet here Sunday has been named "The British Two Mile," and here's why:

Yesterday, from its bombed London offices, the Amateur Athletic Association of England remembered traditional courtesies and cabled good wishes to General Chairman Guy Stollenwerck, who had met the British officials while managing an American track team in Europe.

Stollenwerck's answering cable said: "In appreciation we are naming event 'British Two-Mile,' hoping for world record."

The cable was signed by six of the athletes on some of whom the "world record" hope is based: Fred Wolcott, Rice; Greg Rice, Notre Dame; Allan Tolmich, Wayne University; Roy Cochran, Indiana; Ralph Schwarzkopf, Michigan, and Earle Meadows, Southern California. All of them have participated in meets in London.

Berger Returns to Coast

LOS ANGELES—Time and the Pacific Coast League have caught up with Wally Berger. The veteran National Leaguer came back today to the Los Angeles club, the team from which he graduated 11 years ago into the big time.

Berger went from the Angels to the Boston Braves in 1930; played in two World's Series, first with the New York Giants and the last time in 1939 with Cincinnati; and finished the 1940 season with Indianapolis in the American Association after a final major league fling with the Philadelphia Phillies.

Off to Toronto

PHILADELPHIA — Roy Mack, vice-president of the Athletics, announced Southpaw Herman Besse and Rookie Catcher Jack Lovich have been optioned to Toronto of the International League.

Eastern College Golf

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. — Penn State upset Georgetown's defending champions in the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association yesterday, beating the Hoyas 5 to 4. It was Georgetown's first defeat in a league match in three years.

The victory put Penn State in first place in the southern division, but the Nittany Lions must beat Princeton and Pennsylvania in both matches tomorrow to win the title.

In other matches yesterday Pitt beat Penn, 5 to 4, in four extra holes; and Princeton defeated Cornell, 5 to 4, in two extra holes.

The best medal scores were made by Penn State's Chuck Seebold and Princeton's Arnold Zimmerman. Each turned one-over-par 70's under adverse weather conditions.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A heavy thunderstorm yesterday forced postponement of the matches scheduled between the six northern division teams of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association at Agawam Hunt.

Teams represented in the matches are Brown, host club; Dartmouth, Williams, Holy Cross, Harvard, and Yale.

Claims Swimming Marks

HONOLULU—Sixteen-year-old Bill Smith, Jr., laid claim to three American long-course swimming records today after his performances in the 100-meter War Memorial natatorium pool at Waikiki Beach.

Appearing in the fifth annual Kahanamoku meet, the Honolulu youngster, a part Hawaiian, swam the 200, and 800-meter distances freestyle last night in 2:10.8, and 10:3.0. Wednesday night he swam the 400-meter in 4:44.1.

Young Smith stands 5ft., 11in. and weighs 185 pounds.

Greenberg to Louisiana

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Lieut. Col. Hammond D. Birks, commander of the Fort Custer reception center, said Private Hank Greenberg, former star outfielder of the Detroit Tigers, would be assigned to Camp Livingston, La., where he will join the Thirty-second division.

Greenberg probably will leave Fort Custer May 15, Lieut. Col. Birks said.

Asked concerning a report he might quit baseball, Greenberg said: "It's utterly ridiculous; as soon as I get out of the Army I'll play ball again. It's the only thing I can do."

Sox Buy Newsome

The Boston Red Sox management exercised its option on Heber "Dick" Newsome, 31-year-old "rookie" pitcher, who had been with the club on a "look" since spring training started.

Newsome became the outright property of the club when the balance of his purchase price was sent to the San Diego team of the Pacific Coast League, with which "Dick" won 23 and lost 11 games last season.

College Golf

Results May 9

Syracuse 6, Union 3.
St. John's 6, St. Joseph's 3.
Colgate 4½, Niagara 1½.
Amherst 5, Wesleyan 4.
Amherst Freshmen 6, Wesleyan Freshmen 3.

College Tennis

Results May 9

Vermont 7, St. Michael's 1.
Yale Freshmen 9, Dartmouth Freshmen 0.
Syracuse 5, American U. 4.

College Rugby

Result May 9

Yale 3, Princeton 0.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Fenway Park KEN. 0332

Drives for the Army Now

Wide World

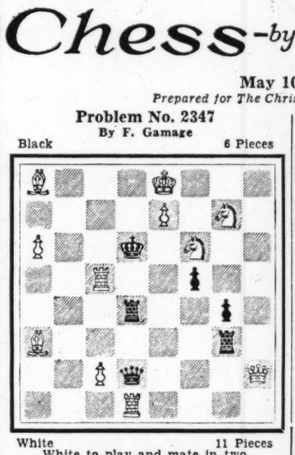
CAMP UPTON, L. I., N. Y.—Frank Strafaci, one of the foremost amateur golfers in the country and former holder of the Metropolitan, Long Island, North and South and U. S. public links championships, gets in a few practice shots after being inducted into the Army recently.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

May 10, 1941
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2347
By F. Gamage

Black 6 Pieces



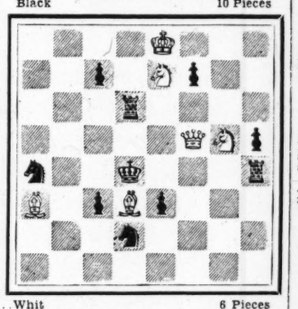
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(First Prize, American Chess Bulletin, 1940. The great composer shows that forty years is not too long to be winning prizes!)

Problem No. 2348
By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 10 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Commended, Informal Tourney, July-December, 1935, Western Morning News and Daily Gazette, Every White piece, including the K, moves in the course of the solution!)

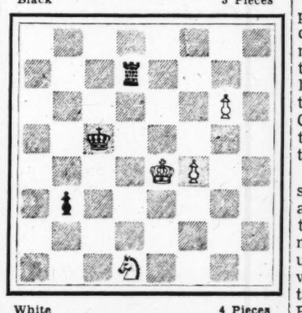
Solutions to Problems

No. 2345. Q-Q
No. 2346. 1. Kt-B2 K-B3
2. R-Q7
1. ... KtxR
2. Q-B7
1. ... KxR
2. Q-Q2ch
1. ... other
2. Kt-Kt4ch

End-Game No. 561. Black wins: 1 . . . Kt-K5 (Black); 2 BxQ. Kt-Kt6; 3 Kt-Kt6ch, QKt-K7ch; 4 QxKtch. KtxQ mate.

End-Game No. 562

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and draw

(Emanuel Lasker vs. Edward Lasker, New York, 1924. The resourceful veteran finds an unexpected draw.)

Seidman Intercollegiate Champion

Herbert Seidman, Brooklyn College, led the first individual championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Chess League, with a score of 7-0. Second was Louis Levy, New York University, whom he defeated in the final round, with 5-2. Players from various New York colleges participated.

Miss Karff Triumphs

Miss May Karff won the Hazel Allen Trophy championship just concluded at the Marshall Chess Club. In the final round she needed to defeat Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser, who was then leading. Miss Karff lost early in the tournament to Mrs. Mary Bain, who finished second. This was Miss Karff's only loss, and her final score was 7-1. Mrs. Bain scored 6½-1½, and Mrs. Gresser scored 6-2. Miss Karff is the former national women's champion, having been displaced by Mrs. Adele Rivero in the tournament held last spring. Mrs. Rivero did not compete in Hazel Allen tournament. Miss Karff expects to play open championship of the United States Chess Federation, to be held in St. Louis, July 17 to 27.

Moscow Tourney Rumored

The first six prize winners in the 12th national championship, will, it is reported, compete in a four-round round robin, to determine the national champion. The six players in the order they finished in the previous tournament are Bondarevsky and Lilienthal, who tied for first and second, Smyslov, Keres, and Botwinnik and Bolesavsky, who tied for fifth and sixth. Such a tourney should provide many hard-fought games, and would give Botwinnik and Keres, whose record in international competition is better than their showing in the 12th national championship would indicate, a chance to demonstrate their superiority.

Russian Game

In this game, from the 1940 Soviet championship, white develops a decisive K side attack by opening his KR file and following through with a time-gaining sacrifice on his 19th move.

Championship Match

The first two games of the Horowitz-Reshevsky match resulted in draws, both of which went to some 40 moves.

Caro-Kann Defense

Konstantinopolski	Petrov	Konstantinopolski	Petrov
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	17 R-R	K-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	18 P-KR4	PxP
3 Kt-B3	PxP	19 B-R6ch	KxB
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	20 RxPch	K-Kt2
5 KtxKtch	KPxKt	21 QR-R	R-R
6 B-B4	B-Q3	22 RxR	QxR
7 Q-K2ch	B-Q2	23 RxQ	RxR
8 Castles	Castles	24 Q-QKt3	P-Kt3
9 P-Q4	B-Q3	25 BxP	Kt-B
10 R-K	B-KKt5	26 B-K8	R-R7ch
11 P-KR3	B-R4	27 K-B	K-R3
12 P-KKt4	B-Kt3	28 Q-K3ch	K-Kt2
13 Kt-R4	Kt-Q2	29 BxBP	R-R5
14 KtxB	PxKt	30 B-B3	Kt-R2
15 Q-B3	P-KKt4	31 Q-K6	B-B5
16 K-Kt2	P-KKt3	32 P-Q5	Resigns

Modern Evans Gambit!

Here is an Evans from modern tournament competition, the 1940 Leningrad championship. Unfortunately, white was never able to develop the old-fashioned winning attack.

Evans Gambit

Lissitsin	Rabinovitch	Lissitsin	Rabinovitch
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 QKt-Q2	Q-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 Kt-B	B-K3
3 B-B4	B-B4	14 B-KKt5	Q-K3
4 P-QKt4	BxP	15 Q-R4	Kt-B3
5 P-B3	B-R4	16 BxKt	QxB
6 P-Q4	P-Q3	17 RxP	CastlesKR
7 Q-Kt3	Q-Q2	18 R-KR5	QxP
8 PxP	PxP	19 BxB	QxR
9 Castles	B-Kt3	20 B-B5	P-Kt3
10 R-Q	Q-K2	21 P-K5	Kt-Q5
11 R-Q5	P-QR3	Resigns	

Ouimet Returns to Scene Of His Greatest Triumph

Francis Ouimet, now a veteran and practically retired from tournament competition, returns to the scene of his greatest triumph next Wednseday, but it will not be as a player. Francis will be referee-in-chief of the "Big Eight" 36-hole medal play competition to be contested among eight of the world's leading playing professionals on the smooth, green fairways of The Country Club, Brookline. Profits of the tournament will be given to the British War Relief Society.

Back in 1913, Francis, then a spindly legged youngster, appeared at The Country Club as a contestant in the National Open and made history. It was then that the unknown amazed the golfing world with his spectacular play-off victory over Harry Vardon and Ted Ray. His victory created so much talk that golf headed toward becoming a major sport in which millions now compete in some form or other. Then it was nothing more than a curiosity.

And now Francis comes back. But he won't have his clubs. He will be called upon, if the need arises, to settle any ticklish problems that might develop during the play. With his fund of knowledge Ouimet is well qualified for the position to which he has been appointed. By the way, it is the first time since Ouimet gave the professionals that stunning lesson that the pros have played a tournament at the historic old Clyde Park course.

Reminiscing a few days ago, Ouimet said: "This tournament will certainly bring back a lot of memories to me. Here these great golfers will be playing over the same golf course that Vardon and Ray and those fine golfers of years ago traveled. There have been a few minor changes, but the old fairways still look the same and the greens have the same rolls and there are the same old traps. About the only difference almost 30 years have made is in the golfing equipment. We never had these fine modern clubs and balls in the National Open of 1913. It was a great game then. It's a greater game now and it will be greater every year."

Minor Results

By the Associated Press

Games May 9

International
Montreal 5, Syracuse 3.
Rochester 5, Baltimore 6.
Newark at Buffalo—rain.
Jersey City at Toronto—rain.

American Association
St. Paul 8-6, Louisville 1-4.
Minneapolis 11, Indianapolis 6.
Columbus at Kansas City—rain.
Toledo at Milwaukee—cold.

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 3, Hollywood 1.
Sacramento 10, Oakland 1.
Seattle 5, San Diego 4.
Portland 5, San Francisco 4.

Southern Association
Knoxville 5, New Orleans 2.
Atlanta 4, Memphis 3.
Nashville 5-3, Birmingham 4-1.
Chattanooga 10-3, Little Rock 5-0.

Eastern League
Hartford at Wilkes-Barre postponed, wet grounds.
Springfield at Scranton—rain.
Williamsport at Albany—rain.
Only games.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	18	6	.750
St. Louis	15	6	.714
New York	10	9	.526
Boston	9	11	.450
Cincinnati	9	11	.450
Chicago	7	11	.389
Pittsburgh	6	12	.333
Philadelphia	7	15	.318

Results May 9

Boston-New York, rain.
Brooklyn-Philadelphia, rain.
Only games scheduled.

Cooper Boys Of St. Louis Make Grade

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Brother acts have been rather common in modern big league history. Without giving the matter a great deal of consideration you can name the Delehantys, Waners, Di Maggios, Deans and Hevings. There may have been more, But not often does a brother battery reach the big top intact. They usually become separated somewhere along the trail.

The Coopers of St. Louis, however, are exceptions. Mort, the pitcher, and Walker, the catcher, are two of the main cogs in Billy Southworth's Cardinal machine and are not apt to stray apart for a while. Mort is among the National Leaguers leaders in the strenuous art of hurling and the rookie backstop looks like a real hitter.

At Houston

It was at Houston in 1938 that the Cooper boys first attracted attention. As some of the critics like to say, they burned up the Texas League. The Cardinals brought Morton to Sportsman's Park in the fall of '38 and kept him there. He won 12 and lost six in '39, and finished with 11 and 12 last year. But it was not until Walker had starred in the American Association with Columbus that the Cardinals called in the other half of the family.

Walker hit .302 at Columbus and caught 130 games. Being a big fellow, many of his drives went for extra bases. At the close of the Association season he joined the present outfit in time to catch his older brother in a six-hit shutout of the Chicago Cubs. This event took place on the final day of the race and marked the first time the Coopers had worked a full game together in the big leagues. During the winter it became known that Walker's all-around play at Columbus had placed him third in the Association's most valuable player poll. Phil Rizzuto was first and Ab Wright, the batting champion, second.

Still Learning

Walker Cooper is still learning behind the plate. Occasionally his inexperience shows, such as while chasing foul flies. His throwing could be better. But Mort likes to pitch to him and the veteran Gus Mancuso is tutoring him, so it should not be long before the younger Cooper is doing most of the receiving from Breadon, Rickey and company.

Mort will have his biggest year in '41 if his pitching in April and May mean anything. When he beat the Braves here in the Hub last Sunday, 3-1, he looked like a great pitcher. He was fast, had razor-edge control and enough courage to throw the ball over the plate in the so-called clutches. He worked the full 11⅔ innings Thursday as the Dodgers defeated the Cardinals and regained first place in the standing. But he deserved a better fate. From the second inning until the twelfth, the Dodgers could not score. Mort will be heard from later.

College Baseball

Results May 9

Connecticut 3, New Hampshire 1 (first).
New Hampshire 3, Connecticut 2 (second).
Princeton 2, Cornell 0 (five innings, rain).
St. Michael's 6, Norwich 2.
Holy Cross vs. Temple, cancelled, rain.
Rhode Island 4, Maine 2.
Vermont 7, Colby 3.
Boston College vs. N. Y. U., cancelled, rain.
Bowdoin 9, Bates 4 (called seventh, rain).
Clarkson 15, Cortland Normal 1.
Illinois 3, Michigan 2.
Iowa 12, Chicago 1.
Wisconsin 10, Minnesota 0.
Penn State vs. Colgate, rain.
Ithaca vs. Seton Hall, rain.

College Track

Result May 9

Williams 74 2-3, Wesleyan 60 1-3.

Golden Bears Will Try Again at Poughkeepsie

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Inspired by the tradition—that California crews beaten in the Pacific Coast Regatta by the University of Washington have been able to reverse the result on the Hudson—the Golden Bears are preparing to meet Al Ulbrickson's marvelous eight at Poughkeepsie in June.

The wearers of the Blue and Gold have nothing but admiration for the Husky crew which (with a time of 14:28 for the three miles) smashed the Oakland Estuary record by 20.4s. They do not argue with the experienced oarsmen who assert that Ulbrickson's 1941 aggregation is the greatest in American rowing history. (High praise indeed when one considers the wonderful California and Washington crews of 1928 . . . 1932 . . . and 1936.) And the Bears do not for a moment wish to belittle the great work of stroke Ted Gerhart (who in the three years he has rowed for Washington has never been in a losing boat) . . . or underestimate the splendid efficiency of his teammates. But they point to the records and say: "California was able to reverse the Pacific Coast result four times at Poughkeepsie and we are going to do our best to make it five and at the same time bring the total of California victories (since 1925) to six."

The California eight—consisting of five sophomores, one senior, and two reserves who were not good enough for either the varsity or jayvees in 1940—were by no means disgraced in their race against Washington. Their time of 14:39 was 9.4s. under the old record and the fastest ever rowed by a California eight over that course. The amount needed to send 23 men—9 varsity and 9 jayvees, two reserves, a manager, trainer, and Coach Ebright—is around $5,771 and the Associated Students voted $4,271 while $1,500 was donated by the Varsity Rowing Club—a student organization of past and present California crewmen.

Indications are that another athletic treat is in store for track-minded enthusiasts in Ratcliffe Stadium, Fresno, on May 17. The progressive athletic officials of Fresno State College have spent around $52,000 in improving the lighting facilities and enlarging the capacity and now 15,000 spectators can be comfortably accommodated. Entries have already passed the 700 mark and it is expected that the record of 750 entries established in 1940 will be eclipsed this year. Thirty-five high schools have entered 322 athletes . . . 23 junior colleges 222 . . . and 10 universities and colleges 157.

Brutus Hamilton has a large squad and with his splendid aggregation of middle-distance men (led by Grover Klemmer, Clarence Barnes, and Dick Peter) should have an excellent chance to score the first intercollegiate championship for California. Dean Cromwell of the University of Southern California has 35 athletes on his list . . . Coach Johnson of Stanford 24 . . . and Coach Harry Trotter is planning to take 18 from the University of California at Los Angeles. The competition and class of performance in the Junior College division should be almost as good as in the varsity events—in two events at least (the sprints and high hurdles) it will probably be better.

U. of Southern California has had a monopoly on the varsity team championship at these relays having carried off the honors nine out of 14 times and tied with Stanford in 1936. Stanford has won three times, tied once, and in 1928 the victory went to the Los Angeles Athletic Club. The class of the performances . . . the splendid executive ability displayed by the officials in handling the meet . . . a track second to none in the Nation . . . make the Fresno West Coast Relays an athletic event without a superior on the Pacific Coast.

H. A. R.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	16	8	.667
New York	14	10	.583
Boston	10	8	.556
Chicago	10	9	.526
Detroit	11	10	.524
Washington	9	13	.409
Philadelphia	7	13	.350
St. Louis	6	12	.333

Results May 9

St. Louis 9, Cleveland 6.
Detroit-Chicago, postponed, cold.
Only games scheduled.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	397,380
1941 volume to date	47,182,749
1940 volume to date	77,913,078

Stocks Firm; Industrials, Rails Higher

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—The stock market today ticked off a reasonable number of modest plus signs but bidding was light from the start.

Fractional advances were seen among steels, motors, rails and coppers near the final hour. Laggards, nowever, were plentiful.

Ahead were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, J. C. Penney, Montgomery Ward and United Aircraft.

Backwardly inclined issues included Consolidated Edison, Standard Oil of N. J., Du Pont, Sperry, Sears Roebuck, and General Electric.

The news from war fronts and business, brokers said, apparently was a neutral factor marketwise and many customers with bullish leanings followed the usual Saturday policy of keeping commitments small for the week end.

Holders of rail stocks were comforted by the summary of "Railway Age" which placed new freight cars ordered during the year ended last month at 100,876, the largest aggregate for any calendar year since 1929.

Announcement was also made that the Association of American Railroads would meet next week to consider what was termed a "critical" equipment situation due to prospects of mounting traffic during coming weeks. Weekly freight loadings of 1,000,000 cars were looked for by some transportation observers within a month.

A recovery sign was discerned in the figures of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association indicating lumber production, shipments, and new orders for the week ended May 3 were well ahead of the preceding week and the corresponding period a year ago.

Bonds Mixed

Prices moved in a narrow path in the bond market today but those unchanged to a shade higher outnumbered the declines.

As the final bell of the short session approached, group movements were lacking but as to turnover, secondary rails continued to hold their recent leadership.

Curtiss-Wright Net Is Doubled; Unfilled Orders $712,414,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Curtiss-Wright Corp. reported estimated consolidated net profit of $4,880,020 for the 1941 first quarter after deductions for depreciation, amortization, sundry reserves, provision for federal income and excess profits taxes at existing rates, or 58 cents a common share, after allowing for dividends on $2 non-cumulative class A stock. This compared with a consolidated net profit of $2,414,196, or 24 cents a share, in the like period of 1940.

The company announced unfilled orders were $712,414,000 as of May 2, against $716,971,000 on Dec. 31, 1940.

Estimated quarterly profit in 1941 also had a provision of $4,212,094 for estimated prospective increased taxes and contingency reserves.

Auto Output Still Increases Its Pace

DETROIT (AP) — Production of passenger cars and trucks this week will total 132,380, says Ward's Reports, Inc., continuing upward "to meet retail sales which are close to the highest levels ever recorded in the industry."

The week's total compares with 130,610 last week and with 98,480 this week last year.

"It appears," said Ward's, "that the rise is not yet quite near its end and that volume will hold firm in its present range for at least the balance of this month."

Timken Roller Bearing Quarter Net $1.08 Share

CANTON, Ohio (AP)—Timken Roller Bearing Co. reported first quarter net earnings of $2,613,451, equal to $1.08 a share on 2,415,380 shares of stock outstanding.

This compared with $2,887,518 for the corresponding quarter in 1940; or $1.20 a share on 2,413,380 shares. The company said last quarter earnings did not reflect recent wage and salary increases effective April 1 and expected to amount to $2,500,000 annually.

Directors voted a 75-cent common stock dividend, payable June 5 to stock of record May 20.

Insull Holding Concern Dividend Is Authorized

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe has authorized payment of a declared dividend of $258,898 to holders of 57,544 debentures of Insull Utility Investments, Inc., one of the main holding companies of the Insull utility empire which went into bankruptcy in 1932.

The payment, recommended by Garfield Charles, referee in bankruptcy, represents a dividend of $4.50 on each $1,000 debenture. Previously an order was entered providing for the payments of an initial distribution of 4 per cent of each debenture. The total of this distribution, when completed, will be $2,301,760.

The order and the initial distribution were made under the equity proceedings. Claimants may file for both distributions until Dec. 31, 1942.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	47¼	47¼	47¼	M'y 9
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	M'y 8
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
22⅞	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y 5
15⅞	12¾	Addressog (1)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'y 7
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	39¾	39¾	39¾	
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 8
⅝	4	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	M'y 9
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y 8
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	5	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'y 8
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	150	150	150	
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'y 8
14⅜	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13½	13½	13½	
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	10	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
80	71½	Allied Str pf (5)	3	71⅞	71⅜	71⅞	M'y 9
37	25½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	1	27	26¾	27	− ½
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	3	17½	17½	17½	+1
1¼	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	
55	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	55	54⅜	54¾	+ ¾
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	3	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ¾
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	3	44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	− ⅛
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 9
95¼	79	Am Can (4)	1	79	79	79	− ¼
185	173	Am Can pf (7)	1	173	173	173	M'y 9
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	4	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	70¼	70⅛	70⅛	M'y 9
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	3	19	19	19	+ ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	M'y 5
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 7
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	1	13	13	13	M'y 9
1⅞	1⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y 8
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	⅝	Am & For Pow	14	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 8
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	5	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ½
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	7	18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅞
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
68½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	2	34½	34	34	M'y 9
6¾	4⅜	Am Hide & Lea	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
30	27½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'y 6
51	46	Am Home (2.40)	7	46	45⅞	45⅞	− ⅛
17⅜	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y 7
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	4	21½	21	21	M'y 7
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	M'y 8
13¼	12	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	12	12	12	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	3	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	5	85¼	84	85¼	+1¼
13⅜	10¼	Am M & F (.34g)	1	11	11	11	M'y 9
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	5	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y 9
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	30	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	3	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
39	25	APL $5 pf (2½k)	5	29	29	29	+ ½
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	10	14½	14	14⅜	+ ¼
7	5⅛	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅜
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	8	39¾	38⅜	39½	+1
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	M'y 9
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'y 9
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¾
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'y 6
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	12	12	12	M'y 6
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	3	16	16	16	M'y 9
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	83	82⅞	83	M'y 8
14½	12⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
168⅜	148½	Am T & T (9)	14	150½	149⅞	150¼	+ ⅜
73½	65¼	Am Tobacco (5)	2	66¼	65¾	66¼	+ ½
74½	66⅛	Am Tob B (5)	3	67¼	66¾	66¾	+ ⅝
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	4½	4⅜	4½	
7¼	4⅛	Am Water Wks	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
99⅛	89⅝	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
8⅜	5¾	AmWoolen	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	6	56½	56	56	
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	9	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	121	26	25	26	+1
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	11½	11½	11½	Apr30
12½	9	Andes Cop (⅛g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
2⅛	1⅛	A P W Paper	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 6
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27	27	27	M'y 8
111⅜	109½	Armour Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅛
5½	4	Armour Ill	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	55	55	55	+ ½
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	25½	Arm Cork (½g)	2	26	25⅞	25⅞	− ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 6
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y 2
7⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	82	82	82	+1
99	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	93	93	93	M'y 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 9
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	51	30⅝	29¾	30⅝	+ ⅞
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	2	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	− ⅛
20⅞	13½	Atl Coast Line	9	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅝
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	19	19	19	−1
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	27	27	27	
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	24	23½	24	+ ½
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr29
7⅛	9⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y 9
49¾	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	+ ½
72¼	62½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	63	63	63	M'y 8
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y 9
27⅛	13⅛	Austin Nichols	3	15⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y 9
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅜
B							
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	8	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	119	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ½
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	44	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ¾
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	3	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ½
10½	.	Barber As (½e)	2	8	8	8	
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	2	7	6⅝	6⅝	M'y 7
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	14	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¼g)	4	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	− ¼
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	M'y 7
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y 7
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	4	35	34½	35	+ ½
20⅞	18⅜	Benef I L (.45g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
57	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	55½	55½	55½	M'y 9
32	26⅞	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	M'y 6
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	20	71¼	70	71¼	+1½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	M'y 9
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	M'y 8
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅞
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	1	7	7	7	
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y 9
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	12	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	2	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ½
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	20	19	20	+1
20¼	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	6	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	3	16¾	16⅜	16¾	
17⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32½	32½	32½	− ½
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	2	3½	3½	3½	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	4	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
41	32	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'y 9
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'y 9
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	M'y 9
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	6	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	7	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'y 9
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	4	25	24¾	24¾	M'y 6
33⅜	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'y 7
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	4	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	49	49	49	M'y 8
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 9
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 9
21⅝	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	M'y 9
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	− ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y 9
C							
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18	18	18	M'y 9
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14⅞	10⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	2	11	10¾	11	
13¾	11⅜	Canada Dry .60)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	1	36½	36½	36½	M'y 6
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 9
30½	22	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	28	28	28	+1
3½	2⅛	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	M'y 9
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	42	41¼	42	+1⅜
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	M'y 9
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9	9	9	− ⅛
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	M'y 9
⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	M'y 8
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 7
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	5	4½	4½	M'y 8
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅛	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	29¾	29	29¾	+ ½
5⅜	3	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y 8
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'y 1
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ⅛g	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'y 8
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'y 8
44⅛	36¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	30	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ⅜
102½	97¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97½	97¼	97¼	M'y 1
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 5
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y 9
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
2⅜	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	7	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 8
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'y 9
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	+1
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 7
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	¼	¼	¼	M'y 9
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	9	¼	⅛	⅛	M'y 9
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 9
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	− ⅛
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1⅛e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 9
72½	56	Chrysler (3g)	37	58½	56¾	58½	+2
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	3	9	9	9	M'y 9
3	2¼	City Stores	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 9
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	34	34	34	M'y 9
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	M'y 7
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	12	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅜
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	6	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ½
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	M'y 6
13⅛	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	7	13	13	13	− ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	M'y 6
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	4	20	19½	20	+ ½
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	6	16	14¾	16	+ ½
21¾	17¼	Col Br A (.90g)	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
21	17¼	Col Br B (.90g)	5	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	M'y 9
4⅞	2¾	Col G&E (.10g)	5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
82⅛	73½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	73½	73½	73½	M'y 9
6⅞	4⅜	Colum Pict	1	4½	4½	4½	
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	22¾	22¾	22⅝	M'y 6
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (1g)	1	72	72	72	+ ¾
31	24	Coml Credit (3)	3	24⅛	24	24	− ½
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	M'y 7
37⅞	29⅝	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	4	105⅛	104	104	M'y 9
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	6	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Com'th & South	26	⅜	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	55	54½	54½	M'y 9
30⅛	26	Com Edis (1.80)	17	26	26	26	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'y 6
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	7	14½	14¼	14½	M'y 9
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	7	26¼	25¾	25¾	M'y 8
15⅞	11	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y 7
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (⅛g)	23	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
23⅜	18⅝	Cons Edison (2)	13	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
107⅜	100	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	100½	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
⅜	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr26
8	7¼	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	8	8	8	
3⅛	2½	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2½	2½	M'y 8
6¼	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	17	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
13⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y 6
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	− ¼
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'y 3
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	M'y 9
13½	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	2	⅛	¾	¾	M'y 8
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	96	95½	95½	M'y 9
40½	33	Cont Can (1g)	2	33¾	33½	33½	− ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 6
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	19	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
22½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¾g)	10	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ¼
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	M'y 6
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.20g)	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	52½	52½	52½	M'y 9
47½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
47¾	33¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	M'y 8
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 9
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	3	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
19	16	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
27⅝	21⅝	Crown C&S(¼g)	1	22½	22½	22½	
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	8	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	M'y 2
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	11	12½	12¼

Commerce and Finance

Commodity Price Level Now Highest Since November, 1937

Business and Industry

Retail Sales 15 to 20 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying in retail stores continued at a brisk pace this week, sales averaging between 15 and 20 per cent above a year ago for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Business in New England topped the like 1940 period by 13 to 17 per cent, East and South 16 to 21 per cent, Middle West 18 to 25 per cent, Southwest 7 to 15 per cent, Northwest 10 to 16 per cent, and Pacific Coast 17 to 22 per cent.

Lower temperatures acted as a slight check on broadening interest in summer wear at some points, but many merchants continued to find summer apparel holding first place in buyer interest.

Home furnishings were described in some regions as the backbone of the buying movement.

In wholesale markets, the peak of spring business had passed, but heavy advance orders for fall and winter merchandise were preventing any "between-season slack," said the agency.

"While an upward price tendency continued in evidence, it was frequently noted that prices were a secondary consideration, the availability of goods and delivery being the major concern of buyers," the agency added. "In housewares new price advances were announced on kitchen stools, enamelware and sheets. Lightweight shirts and shorts, leather and canvas gloves, and wool hose were higher in men's furnishings lines. The increase in furniture prices at mid-season was reported to range about 10 per cent over the last market leg level."

"Delivery problems were increasingly acute in a number of lines. June 30 was said to be the earliest date most house dress manufacturers could promise."

Heads Bank Group

© Bachrach

Ernest S. Johnson

Elected President of the Boston Chapter, American Institute of Banking at the Chapter's annual meeting in Boston. Mr. Johnson has served the Institute in an executive capacity for three years as Chief Counsel, Second Vice-President and First Vice-President and has been Chairman of the important Educational Committee during the past year. Mr. Johnson is Auditor of the New England Trust Co.

Koppers United Buys Furnaces And Coke Ovens

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Koppers United Company announced it has purchased two idle blast furnaces and two batteries of coke ovens from the Granite City Pig Iron Company, Granite City, Ill. The purchase price was not disclosed.

The blast furnaces, of 500 and 600-ton capacities, have been closed down since 1932. The two coke plant batteries, with 80 ovens, have been idle since 1935.

Koppers United officials said the plant would be reconditioned and the first furnace would be ready for production not later than July. It will add 200,000 tons of pig iron a year to the Nation's capacity, a sum exceeding the 189,514-ton deficit of pig iron production which the Office of Production Management reported existed if mills run on a basis of 102½ per cent of normal rating.

Babson Sees Chief Bottleneck In U. S. Today Lack of Morale

By Roger W. Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—This is a time when readers should quit arguing and get down to business. If you have a farm, live on it and watch it. If you have a store, be in it every minute that it is open and attend to your customers as you never have before. If you work for someone else, give better service than you have ever given in years past. There is no use talking now as to what will happen after the War.

Between now and then, we should see a gradual strengthening in commodity prices, productive real estate, and employment. With this thought in mind, we should forge ahead. Of course, some time there will be another depression—perhaps worse than the last one—but this is some years ahead. Moreover, when it comes its duration will depend largely upon how we act during the next year or two. If we attend to business, get out of debt, and have faith in one another, we should have nothing to fear.

Germans Work Together

Let us learn something from Germany. Noted always for their industry, the Germans have to date surpassed all previous attempts at organization, efficiency, and thrift. Certainly, Germany has secured the solidarity of her citizens. In our determination to help Great Britain, we must not forget there is a happy medium between ruthless autocracy and wasteful democracy.

All German life has long been subordinated to the good of the nation as a whole. Hitler has been tough. Standards of living, wages and hours, and other factors in the lives of the German people rank ahead of individual desires. Above all, discipline has been intensified and maintained. This last is not one of our own national characteristics. It was conspicuous by its absence in France and contributed to her downfall.

Let Us Wake Up

In the "Arsenal of Democracy" role our country is playing, our program of defense and aid is seriously bogging down. This is not due so much to bottlenecks, strikes, priorities, lack of machine tools, skilled workers, etc., as to a lack of appreciation on the part of our people as to the seriousness of the situation. The commonly considered hindrances are largely of a "mechanical" nature. They should all, including the strikes and shutdowns, be cleared up in short order. The real bottleneck is our spiritual attitude.

There is too much of a tendency to believe that should Hitler defeat England that the affairs of our own country would remain relatively unchanged. Isolationists believe that instead of our trading with London, our relationships would simply be transferred to Berlin. Unfortunately, the problem is not so easily solved. Should Hitler gain and remain in control of Great Britain, the Northern Countries, the Continent of Europe, Africa, and of the Middle East, we would become a second-rate power and be dependent upon him—invasion or no invasion.

Watch the Politicians

As a guide to public opinion, the way our Senators and Representatives vote is worth considering. Senator La Follette is very close to the President, yet he strongly opposed him when the Lease-Lend Bill came up. The Senator knew that the majority of his constituents were not in favor of the passage of this legislation. Not alone in Wisconsin, but in Minnesota, Illinois, and Iowa, the people were generally opposed to this bill. This does not mean that the Middlewest is in love with Hitler's form of government. Rather, it is either concerned over the proper way to defend this country and uncertain as to the step to take—or else it lacks courage and a willingness to sacrifice for the common good.

Except for a few die-hard isolationists, our representatives in Washington are alive to our unpreparedness and to the necessity of aiding Britain and her Allies. Yet, they are put into office to represent and interpret the wishes of their electors. Hence, the position they take upon matters of national policy constitutes a good barometer of sectional belief and public opinion. My advice to the members of Congress, however, is to get back home more often and personally tell the voters "what's what."

Unite and Serve

Only a little more than a year ago Hitler struck at Norway. His progress to date in spreading disaster is shocking in its threat to the American way of life. Perhaps for us to realize this menace and the necessity for co-operative thinking and action, the sinking of one of our own warships will be necessary. Whatever this might hold for us and for our good neighbor, Canada, we will, as individuals, rise or fall together.

We talk of our ideals and beliefs, yet shut our eyes and plug up our ears to the real sights and sounds of the day. We seem mainly interested in acquiring and spending the new-found wealth that the defense program is bringing. As a nation, we must wake up. Unfortunately, through lack of individual responsibility, we may be smashed economically if not physically. Our deficiency of spirit may lead to our disintegration. We must all speak up for righteousness, heed the call to sacrifice, and toil to the limits of our capacities whether we be a workman, banker, farmer, or housewife.

Commodity Prices Hit 3½-Year Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased to a 3½-year peak during the week May 3 under a new wave of heavy buying in speculative markets for industrial materials, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The Bureau's index of nearly 900 price series, continues the report, rose 0.2 per cent to 83.2 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level since mid-November 1937. Price advances were especially sharp for rubber, petroleum products, fats and oils for raw cotton and grains.

Imported Goods Up

Prices of imported commodities rose sharply because of the fear of a diversion of shipping on the announcement of the President's orders to the Maritime Commission to develop a pool of at least 2,000,000 tons of merchant shipping to carry out the national defense effort and aid the democracies. Crude rubber advanced 3.2 per cent to the highest level in over four years. Copra rose nearly 10 per cent; manila fiber, over 4 per cent, and prices were also higher for cocoa beans, pepper and raw silk.

Each of the 10 major commodity groups, except foods and metals and metal products, shared in the advance. The increases range from 0.1 per cent for farm products to 1.0 per cent for fuel and lighting materials. Foods declined 0.1 per cent and metals and metal products remained unchanged at last week's level.

Petroleum products averaged 2.5 per cent higher as a result of marked increases in prices for crude petroleum from the California and Pennsylvania fields, and for gasoline and fuel oil. Prices were also higher for calfskins, goatskins and kidskins.

Industrial fats and oils again rose 1.6 per cent and castor oil, ergot, iodine and potassium iodide advanced sharply.

The index for lumber rose 0.3 per cent because of higher prices for gum, oak and certain types of yellow pine, including boards, dimensions and finish. Oak and yellow pine flooring and yellow pine drop siding, lath and timbers declined. Rosin and turpentine also declined.

Metals Unchanged

The metals and metal products group index remained unchanged from last week at 97.9 per cent of the 1926 average. There were minor reductions in prices for pig tin and quicksilver and higher prices were reported for certain small tools and bolts.

Except for lower prices for cotton yarns and higher prices for woolen and worsted yarns and clothing, domestic textile markets, particularly cotton goods, were comparatively steady after the marked advances of the past few months.

Average prices for foods in wholesale markets declined slightly, largely because of lower prices for most meats, flour, oatmeal and corn meal.

(1926 = 100)

Commodity grps	May 3 1941	Apr 26 1941	P.C. Changes to May 3, 41 From Apr 26	P.C. Changes to May 3, 41 From May 4 1940
All commod'ies	83.2	83.0	+ 0.2	+ 5.4
Farm products	74.4	74.3	+ 0.1	+ 4.3
Foods	78.0	78.1	— 0.1	+ 7.6
Hides & leather	105.0	104.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Textile	80.9	80.7	+ 0.2	+13.1
Fuel & light mtls	74.2	73.5	+ 1.0	+ 2.6
Metal&products	97.9	97.9		+ 3.1
Bldg materials	100.3	100.1	+ 0.2	+ 8.3
Chem & allied	82.8	82.6	+ 0.2	+ 7.8
Housefurn'igs	91.9	91.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Misc commod	78.5	78.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Raw materials	77.5	77.1	+ 0.5	+ 5.2
Semimnfd atcls	85.1	85.2	— 0.1	+ 7.0
Manufactrd com	85.9	85.8	+ 0.1	+ 5.3
Com other than farm products	85.2	85.0	+ 0.2	+ 5.8
Com other than farm and foods	86.4	86.1	+ 0.3	+ 4.6

Power Production 14.6 P.C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output for the week ended May 3 topped by 14.6 per cent the figures for the comparable period last year, but was down slightly from the previous week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Outturn was 2,734,460,000 kilowatt hours against 2,750,277,000 in the week ended April 26 and 2,386,210,000 in the same period in 1940.

Major geographic divisions reported the following percentage increases in power use over the 1940 period: New England, 21.9; Middle Atlantic, 12.7; Central Industrial, 18.3; West Central, 12.0; Southern States, 15.7; Rocky Mountain 16.1; Pacific Coast, 7.6.

Joins Zenith Radio

Michael Romeo

J. J. Nance

Named Vice-President and Director of Sales of the Zenith Radio Corp. Mr. Nance formerly was Vice-President in Charge of Sales of Easy Washing Machine Co.

Crop Forecast Puts Wheat Yield Well Above Average

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Because of unusually favorable April weather in the middle and southwest, the Federal Crop Reporting Board today boosted its forecast of winter wheat production to 653,105,000 bushels, an increase of 36,977,000 bushels over an estimate made a month ago.

A crop of this size would be the largest since 1938 and would compare with last year's production of 589,151,000 bushels and a ten-year (1930-39) average of 569,417,000 bushels.

In view of the prospective larger crop and a near record surplus from previous years, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration prepared to issue, probably tomorrow, a formal order for a grower referendum May 31 on the question of invoking marketing quotas to keep a part of this year's crop off the market. This would be the first such referendum for wheat quotas.

AAA officials said that indications pointed to a supply of more than 1,200,000,000 bushels of wheat compared with a prospective demand, both domestic and export, of not more than 725,000,000 bushels.

Institution of AAA marketing quotas requires the approval of two thirds of the growers voting. If put into effect, each farm would be assigned a quota. Grain sold or fed in excess of a farm quota would be subject to a penalty tax of 15 cents a bushel.

The crop board forecast rye production at 45,623,000 bushels. Production last year was 40,601,000 bushels and for the ten-year average 38,472,000 bushels.

No estimate on spring wheat production was made, but the board said delay in seeding this crop due to heavy rains in the early part of the season had been largely overcome by the end of April.

The board said that of 46,271,000 acres sown to winter wheat last fall 40,313,000 remained for harvest on May 1. This indicated an abandonment of 12.9 per cent compared with 17.5 per cent a year ago and 18.6 for the ten-year average. An abundance of rain during April in the Great Plains states resulted in lower abandonment in most of that area.

The indicated yield per acre of winter wheat was 16.2 bushels, practically the same as last year but well above the average of 1.4 bushels.

In commenting on weather conditions, the board said southwestern ranges favored by abundant rains, were blooming like a flower garden, and that in the west as a whole, ranges have rarely had a better start. April showers were heavier in most of the so-called "dust bowl" of the Great Plains than in the eastern end of the Corn Belt.

Farmers in a vast area extending from North Dakota to the Rio Grande where lack of rainfall has limited crop production in most of the last ten years were said to be complaining this year of too much rain. On the other hand, in the Ohio Valley and most Eastern States, the spring has been dry.

OPM Laying Plans For Four-Shifts In Vital Industries

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management is laying plans for four-shift operation in certain vital industries, in order to utilize 160 hours a week in defense production.

Associate Director Sidney Hillman, telling of this, said manufacturers in certain localities would be urged to look into the possibility of rotating shifts, so that no workman would be employed more than 40 hours a week. This would obviate the need for overtime labor and consequent fatigue, Mr. Hillman said.

The defense official also disclosed to his press conference that the government might write into prime defense contracts requirements that the prime contractors "farm out" certain portions of the work to lesser manufacturers.

The four-shift schedule would not necessarily entail all loss by workmen of time and one half pay for Saturdays and double pay for Sundays, Mr. Hillman declared.

Two Co-operative Boston Banks Merge

Transfer of the business of the Federal Co-operative Bank, Boston, to the Workingmens Co-operative Bank has been announced by Christopher L. Billman, president of the latter institution.

Through this consolidation, which was effective as of May 1, shares of the Federal Co-operative Bank have become shares of the Workingmens Co-operative Bank. Pass books and certificates will be exchanged upon presentation, subject to necessary adjustments.

Share liabilities assumed by the Workingmens Co-operative Bank in accordance with this arrangement amount to $726,229. Through this consolidation assets of the Workingmens Co-operative Bank, will be over $20,000,000, which includes more than $3,000,000 in cash and Government bonds.

The Federal Co-operative Bank was organized in 1890, 10 years after the establishment of the Workingmens Co-operative Bank. In a letter to shareholders announcing the change, Joseph F. Finn, president, and Thomas J. Browne, treasurer of the Federal Co-operative Bank, stated that the restricted investment field had seriously impeded the growth of the bank, and that the rate of improvement had not been satisfactory.

Engineering Awards Show Sharp Gain

NEW YORK, (AP)—Heavy engineering construction awards in April amounted to $381,563,000, the highest volume ever reported for the month, engineering news-record said. The total was 80 per cent greater than the corresponding month last year but 16 per cent less than the heavy volume of March, this year.

Private contracts topped April a year ago by 46 per cent and were 57 per cent greater than the previous month. Public contracts were more than double last year but dropped 31 per cent below March.

Awards slumped a bit this week, declining to $72,241,000, a drop of 40 per cent from the previous week. Smaller federal contracts caused the decline. The total, however, was still 41 per cent above a year ago.

Comparison of this week's awards follows:

	Latest week	Prev. week	Year ago
Private	$23,273,000	$20,740,000	$17,821,000
State and Municipal	24,577,000	29,578,000	26,023,000
Federal	24,391,000	69,107,000	7,534,000
Total	72,241,000	119,425,000	51,378,000

Shoe Production Rises 17½ P. C. During March

BOSTON (AP)—Shoe production in Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire was 17.5 per cent higher during March than in the same month a year ago, the New England Shoe and Leather Association reported.

Massachusetts led all shoe states in production during the month, the association said, with a total of 8,336,492 pairs. New York was second with 6,751,869.

During March, the three New England shoe states manufactured 15,681,218 pairs—11,000,000 pairs more than the same period in 1940.

For the first three months of the year, their output was 42,312,917 pairs, an increase of 6 per cent over March a year ago. Massachusetts showed a 11 per cent gain. New Hampshire six and Maine four.

April Steel Production Off Due to Coal Strike

NEW YORK (AP)—Total steel production in April dropped to 6,757,728 net tons from the revised total of 7,131,641 tons in March, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

The decline was largely attributable to the soft coal strike which affected coke supplies and to one less working day in April than in March.

Compared with April, 1940, however, the total was about 65 per cent higher.

The industry operated at an average rate of 97.6 per cent of capacity in April, compared with 99.7 per cent in March and 61.2 per cent in April, last year.

N.Y.S.E. Listed Share Prices Decline in April

NEW YORK (AP)—The average market price of all shares listed in the New York Stock Exchange at the end of April was $25.78, compared with $27.24 a month earlier and $32.35 on April 30 last year, the Exchange announced.

Total market value of all listed shares April 30 this year was $37,710,958,708, compared with $39,696,269,155 at the end of March and $46,769,244,271 a year ago.

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50	25.94	9.08	4.87		
75	38.91	13.62	7.31	$ 5.74	$ 4.81
100	51.88	18.15	9.75	7.66	6.41
125	64.85	22.69	12.19	9.57	8.02
150	77.82	27.23	14.62	11.49	9.62
200	103.77	36.31	19.50	15.32	12.83
250	129.71	45.39	24.37	19.15	16.04
300	155.65	54.46	29.25	22.98	19.24

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BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 2
Franklin Savings Bank	June 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Somerville Savings Bank	June 2
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10

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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Brazil Plans Plastics From Surplus Coffee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The manufacture of plastics from unroasted coffee may prove a scientific solution to Brazil's surplus crop problem that has threatened the whole economy of the country, according to a report in the current issue of Business Week. Production will begin in May in a five-story pilot plant, located in the center of a huge coffee warehouse in Sao Paulo.

The preliminary plant has a capacity of 50,000 bags of coffee per year. A much larger plant, costing $5,000,000 and capable of utilizing 5,000,000 bags annually, is scheduled to begin operation within a year. As soon as the big plant gets into production, the pilot plant will be used solely as a laboratory for developing new coffee applications. There will also be a unit for the refining of oils and other coffee by-products.

Destruction Costs High

The seriousness of the coffee surplus problem, the article points out, is shown by the fact that nearly 70,000,000 bags of coffee have been burned in Brazil alone since 1931, in an effort to keep surplus production from plunging the price of coffee to ruinous levels. Coffee destruction has run as high as 17,000,000 bags in one year, and has never been less than 1,500,000 bags.

Destruction costs alone have totaled nearly $18,000,000, quite apart from the economic loss in the coffee itself. Brazilians hope that development of the new plastic will not only eliminate destruction costs, but will turn their surplus coffee crop into an asset of considerable proportions.

When the big plant now under construction gets into production, its 5,000,000-bag annual capacity will only will take care of Brazil's normal over-production of 4,-000,000 bags, but also will make a sizable cent in the accumulated stocks already in the hands of the National Coffee Department of the Brazilian Government.

The coffee plastic, dubbed "Cafelite," is produced from green coffee beans by a process which involves the extraction of certain chemical constituents, a relatively simple chemical treatment of these substances, and their reintroduction into the resultant coffee bean flour. Because the complex chemistry of the coffee bean provides the entire range of compounds necessary to the formation of plastic materials, including bulk material, plasticizers, and dyes, no extraneous materials need be added in manufacture.

The magazine states that Cafelite is adaptable to a variety of uses, such as flooring materials, insulating and acoustical wallboard, roofing material, and the whole wide range of molded products which synthetic plastics have been adapted.

Recovery of By-Products

Recovery of important by-products of the synthesizing process is an integral part of the plan. Below 40 sq. ft. of plastic ½ in. thick, approximately 1¼ gal. of oil can be recovered from each bag of coffee. This oil, and similar useful commercial varieties of non-seed type, could be used in soaps, paints, varnishes, since polish, food products, medicines, insecticides, and as a source of vitamin D. Because of its stable nature and non-oxidizing qualities, it is expected to be an important substitute for palm oil in the tin plate industry.

Another important by-product is caffeine, of which each bag of coffee can produce around one pound. Present world consumption of caffeine is around 2,500,000 lb. annually, with 1,000,000 lb. going into the soft drink industry. Demand exceeds present world supply, and prices have risen to artificial highs. Because caffeine will be a low-cost by-product of the manufacture of the plastics, Brazil expects a dominant position in the world market. Other by-products are furfural and alpha cellulose.

Cafelite as a finished plastic product, either thermoplastic or thermosetting, probably won't compete with established plastics in the United States, says the article. Instead, it will come into the picture here as an ingredient in the manufacture of other plastics.

Present world consumption of molding compounds for plastics is around 500,000,000 lb. per year, and this consumption is increasing at the rate of 30 per cent annually. molding compounds now sell at prices ranging from 14c to 50c. Cafelite powder, however, may be produced and sold at a considerably lower figure.

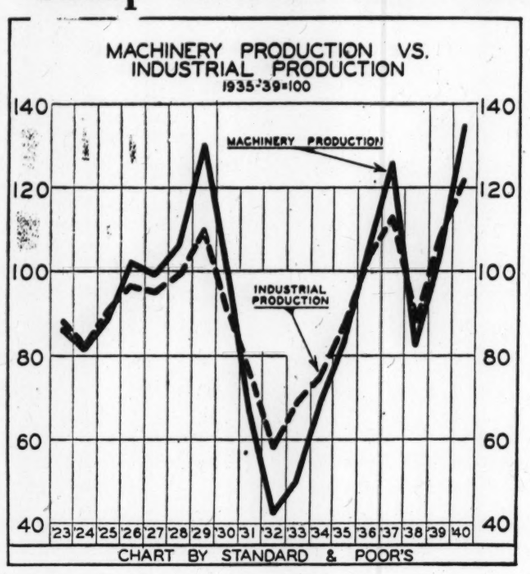
Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York: The absence of any selling of consequence Thursday and the firmer undertone displayed Friday suggest that those holding stocks are content to maintain their positions while awaiting developments. Meanwhile, buying of a more aggressive nature is seemingly being held in check by uncertainty as to the outcome of the present controversy over the employment of naval convoys for shipments to Great Britain.

Curb List Record Bond Issue

The largest bond issue ever listed on the New York Curb Exchange was admitted to listing at the opening of the market on Friday, May 9. This is the $108,000,000 issue of Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series of 3⅜, due Sept. 1, 1965. The largest issue previously listed was the $84,-955,000 of Commonwealth Edison Company 4s, Series F, 1981, which was admitted in August, 1936.

Machinery Production Shows Sharp Increase Since 1938



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Machinery production since 1938 has risen sharply in line with industrial production, and in view of the increasing demand from domestic defense industries and from Britain, no slackening of near-capacity operations is currently in sight.

British War Budget Reveals How Rich and Poor Are Taxed

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Britain's algest budget is significant because it is not merely a book-keeping statement, but for the first time since the outbreak of war the Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented the country with a survey of the country's financial problems in this totalitarian war. It was welcomed as a real war budget in which estimates bore some definite relationship to expenditure, and therefore, formed a much truer estimate of the real position.

The Government also took an important step toward clarifying the situation for the ordinary man by issuing simultaneously a special White Paper on the estimates. This gave an analysis of the sources of war finance as prepared by the Treasury and estimates of the national income—as made by the recently established Central Statistical Office.

Kknow as "KK" Budget

This budget has been popularly described as a "KK" budget—a bold and ingenious attempt at a compromise between the viewpoints of Professor J. M. Keynes and Lord Kindersley, i. e. between "compulsory savings" or deferred payments on the one hand, and the continuation of voluntary savings on the other.

The changes introduced into this budget consist of: (1) New methods of assessment of the Excess Profits Tax so as to remove some acknowledged injustices. (2) Increase in income tax falling particularly heavily upon middle class income (10s. in the £1). (3) Extension of categories liable for income tax to include incomes of £140 per annum for single persons, and £250 for married persons. (4) The post-war rebates of Excess Profits Tax and of the amounts of reduction in income tax allowances to be returned to the payer after the war by means of a credit at a Post Office Savings Bank form the most novel feature and show a support of Keynes' proposals for "deferred payments." (5) It is also significant that no increase in indirect taxation was announced to meet the present emergency.

Direct taxation is now so high in many categories that on the highest income it amounts to 19s 6d in the £1. It is not surprising therefore that this budget should be described as the "liquidation of the rich man," a process begun long ago but now extended to what seem to be the logical limits of remunerative taxation. Some idea of the new position may be gathered from the following facts: To retain a spendable income of £5,000 a year a man must now have a gross annual income of not less than £66,000.

A multi-millionaire with £150,-000 income had, two years ago, £47,000 left over after paying income tax, but now he will have only £27,000. Nearly 86 per cent of his income before the outbreak of the present war has disappeared.

A man with £100,000 a year had £33,000 pre-war income, and now has only £6,000, while one with £50,000 a year has only £4,600. If one of these rich men received a legacy of an extra £1,000,000 a year he would benefit in spendable income only to the extent of about £1,000 a year.

Taxation Broadens

At the other end of the scale, 2,000,000 income or wage earners formerly below the income tax level are now affected for the first time, and increase the income-tax pay roll by 50 per cent as compared with pre-war days.

There are still many advocates of the impracticable capital levy, but even they admit that this heavy direct taxation must have a very important effect upon the social structure of this country.

At the outbreak of the present war Britain had just over 100,000 incomes of £2,000 a year or over, representing an aggregate sum of £520,000,000. It was then estimated that if the whole of the excess of each income over £2,000 left, after existing taxation had been deducted, were taken away, there would still remain the sum of £70,000,000. Today, this sum would be only about £25,000,000 —two days' cost of the war.

Chancellor Kingsley Wood's great task was, of course, to bridge the so-called inflationary gap due to the Government's enormous expenditure on war production. His estimated total expenditure of £4,207,000,000, and of the £500,-000,000 gap to be bridged, while recognized as the first real attempt by the Government to face up to the financial situation, are still considered in expert quarters to be open to correction.

Cost of Living Outlook

One item of expenditure expected to rise sharply is that of the subsidy paid by the Government to prevent rapid increases in the cost of living. Subsidies have already been paid upon bread, milk, etc. And it is now considered likely that coal and transport will also soon be included. In fact, it has been stated by one Cabinet minister that subsidies in future may amount to £100,000,-000 a year. An important question in this connection is whether the stabilization of wages which is so important an item in maintaining the present position can be thus maintained.

Yet another expert opinion on the question of inflation is to be found in the latest report of the London and Cambridge Economic Service, where Mr. F. W. Paish in an interesting survey (but only to the end of 1940) concludes that: (1) Though mild inflation was already evident before the end of 1940 it was such as could be accepted without demur. (2) The policy of financing part of Government expenditure by bank borrowing had however already served its purpose and should be discontinued. Mr. Paish maintained that at the then-prevailing rates, such action might either produce an undesirable rise in prices or a restriction of the use of money which might have to be made so rigid that money might cease to provide an adequate incentive for economic activity. But the stiff increase in taxation in this present budget should do much to remove further credit expansion.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Increased				
Finan Co Am A&B	10c	..	June 30	June 20
Wright-Harg M	5c	..	July 2	May 21
Irregular				
Canadian Ind Alcohol Class A	10c	..	June 2	May 15
Do Class B	10c	..	June 2	May 15
Graniteville Co	25c	..	May 1	Apr. 29
Kans Neb Natural Gas Co. Inc	10c	..	May 29	May 15
Sherritt Gordon Mines, Ltd	5c	..	June 25	May 23
Stock				
Commonwlths Dist	*	..	June 1	May 16
Institut Secur A	2½%	..	July 1	May 31
Increased				
Metal & Therm Cp	50c	..	June 10	June 2
Initial				
Ohio Pw 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q	June 2	May 13
Participating				
Moran Tow Corp cum ptc pf	7% 6c	..	June 2	May 15
Accumulated				
Arden Farms $3 pf	75c	..	June 2	May 20
Regular				
Atlantic G Lt pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 14
Border City Mfg	25c	..	May 14	May 7
Chiamba Sug Est	40c	Q	July 2	June 14
Chase (A Wt) 6% non-cum pf	50c	Q	May 10	Apr. 30
Chestnut Hill RR	75c	Q	June 4	May 20
Contl Caltv (Chicago, Ill)	30c	Q	June 2	May 15
Det Gray Iron Fdy	2c	S	June 20	June 10
East Life Ins (NY)	7c	A	Dec. 31	.....
Erie & Pitt RRgtd	80c	Q	June 10	May 31
Finan Co Am A&B	15c	Q	June 30	June 20
Do pf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 20
Gt A & P Tea	$1.50	..	May 31	May 16
Do pf	$1.75	Q	May 31	May 16
Gt Nor Ry pf	50c	..	June 25	June 3
Greenld T&D pf	$1.50	..	May 26	May 16
L & C Cas Ins Tenn	15c	Q	June 10	May 22
Ludlow Mfg Assoc	$2	Q	June 14	June 7
Lukens Steel Co	10c	..	May 1	Apr. 25
Mercantile NR Chic	$1	Q	June 30	June 25
Metal Text Corp pf pt pf	$3.25 $1.62½c	Q	June 2	May 20
Met & Therm Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 20
Oglivie (FM) 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 2	May 17
Oshkosh B'Gosh	10c	Q	June 1	May 20
Do $2 con pf	50c	Q	June 1	May 20
Peoples Dr Stra	40c	..	May 31	June 9
P Ft W&Ch RR	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 10
Do pf	$1.75	Q	July 8	June 10
RCA 1st pf	87½c	Q	July 1	June 6
Do pf B	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 6
Wheeling El 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 2	May 13
Wright Harg	10c	Q	July 2	May 21

*One share Nat. Gas & El for each five shares Commonwealth Dist. †Payable in bank group shares.

Snider Packing Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Snider Packing Corp. reported for the fiscal year ended March 31 net profit of $362,940, equal to $1.73 a share on the common stock, compared with $496,674, or $2.36 a share, in the preceding year.

U. S. Takes Title to Huge Wheat Stock

CHICAGO, May 10 (AP)—Quietly and almost without notice the Federal Government has in recent weeks taken title to a huge quantity of 1940 wheat which grain trade experts said today may be available to meet requirements for military, domestic relief and Red Cross uses and possibly subsidized export.

This is by far the largest stock of wheat ever to be turned over to the Government lending agency since the system of crop loans was inaugurated. Traders said the recent price rise to around $1 a bushel in Chicago, highest in 12 months, came too late for many producers to redeem their grain at the profit they had sought.

Default Data Unknown

The exact proportion of the 278,000,000 bushels originally stored already turned over to the Commodity Credit Corporation in default of loans is not yet known inasmuch as the bulk of notes did not mature until April 30. Grain men can account for 32,000,000 bushels redeemed by producers up to the end of April and approximately 45,000,000 bushels stored on farms on which loans have not yet matured and can be extended. Redemptions continued with a 10-day grace period until today inasmuch as prices in some markets have ranged up to almost 20 cents a bushel over original loan rates. Some farm-stored grain has been redeemed.

Indications are that the Government intends to move some of its grain into eastern areas, particulary Atlantic and Gulf ports, not only to clear interior storage space for the new crop but also to put the grain into advantageous position. If any wheat goes into federal uses, as for Army requirements, stocking of island fortresses or relief distribution, the method to be followed has not been disclosed since conversion into flour would be involved.

No "Dumping" Seen

Grain men are certain that there will be no "dumping" of Uncle Sam's wheat on the open market under present arrangements. The corporation's policy in handling grain stocks has been to offer supplies for sale only at prices which would cover all costs. Traders expressed belief, however, that current prices in some terminals would permit wheat operations similar to sales now being made of old Government corn at levels over market prices.

Rail and warehouse facilities are expected to be taxed to capacity in handling movement of old wheat and caring for the new crop in view of car requirements for defense needs. To meet this situation, emergency measures have been adopted. Construction of space for about 71,000,000 bushels of grain has been arranged. Railroad restrictions provide that cars cannot be loaded without assurance that they will be emptied promptly at destination.

Officials estimated the nation has a total storage capacity of about 1,550,000,000 bushels, exclusive of farm bins and Government steel tanks, of which about 600,000,000 bushels will be available June 1. Normally considerable numbers of freight cars are used for temporary storage. The new winter wheat crop is expected to exceed 600,000,000 bushels.

Prospects that loan rates on the new crops may be raised substantially engendered large scale buying of grains here this week.

Minimum Margins On Dealings Posted By Produce Traders

NEW YORK, (AP)—Traders in the New York Produce Exchange have started for the first time in history, posting uniform minimum margins on their dealings for future deliveries of cottonseed oil, soy bean oil, tallow and pepper.

This limitation, as well as a lowering from $25,000 to $10,000 of credit by brokers to their clients, was decided upon at a special meeting of the exchange's executive committee.

The meeting was called a few hours after the Department of Agriculture sent telegrams to the New York Produce Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange warning against "excessive speculation" and asking "prompt remedial action."

When the market opened today, operators appeared definitely nervous. A series of liquidating orders quickly halted a general price rise which had been under way for the seven previous sessions.

Cotton at one time was off 75 cents a bale but this trend turned completely about before the day ended and the close found cotton as much as 45 cents a bale higher, thereby establishing a rising streak of eight straight days.

Products which lost ground for the session included cottonseed oil, coffee, wool tops, lead and copper. At Chicago, wheat slipped 1⅛ to 1⅜ cents a bushel and corn ended unchanged from yesterday to ⅜ cent lower.

Gainers beside cotton included sugar, cocoa, rubber, silk and hides.

Associates Investment Co

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Net earnings of $674,291 for the first quarter of 1941, after provision for State and Federal income taxes, are reported by E. M. Morris, President, for Associates Investment Company, one of the Nation's four largest automobile finance companies. Mr. Morris also reported that total assets of his company have passed the $1,000,000 mark for the first time, being $107,006,191 as of March 31.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 2¼s 56-54	105.21	105.21	105.21

New York City Bonds

1 Adams Exp 4¼s 46 st	106	106	106

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
5 Alleghany cv 5s 44	91¾	91¾	91¾
11 Alleghany cv 5s 49	79	78¼	78½
13 Alleghany 5s 50 st	53¾	53½	53¾
6 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅝	103½	103½
18 Am & For P 5s 2030	57	56½	57
7 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102¼	102¼
4 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108	107⅞	108
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
3 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
1 AT & SF 4s 95	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 AT & SF 4s 1905-55	98½	98½	98½
5 AT & SF 4s 1909-55	98½	98⅛	98⅛
5 AT & SF 4½s 48	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 C A Line 1st 4s 52	79	79	79
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
4 B & O 1st mtg 4s st	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
21 B O 95 st A	38¼	37⅞	38¼
4 B O 95 st C	44½	44	44½
10 B O 2000 st D	38¼	38	38¼
10 B O 96 st F	38	37⅝	38
128 B O cv 60 st	29⅜	28¾	29⅛
1 B O PLE WV 4s 51 st	57	57	57
2 Bang Ar cv 4s 51st	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104	104	104
2 Beth Stl 3s '60	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Bost & Me 5s '55	85¼	85	85
11 Bost & Me 4½s '70	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛
4 Bost & AMe 4½s '60	69	69	69
7 Buf & P 57 st	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	76½	76½	76½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	07¼	07¼	07¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	100½	100½	100½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	103	103	103
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	72½	72½	72½
11 Can Pac 4s prep	57	57	57
1 Celanese 3s '55	98	98	98
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	97	97	97
36 Cen og Ga cn 5s '45	14¾	14¼	14¾
1 Cen Ga Mobile 5s '45	11	11	11
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	17	17	17
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	85¾	85½	85½
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	85½	85½	85½
8 CB&Q 4½s '77	77½	77¼	77½
11 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85⅜	84⅞	85⅜
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98	98	98
6 CB&Q 2¾s Ill '49	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
3 Chi & E Ill inc '97	25¼	25¼	25¼
6 Chi G W Inc 4½s 2038	36¼	36⅛	36¼
28 Chi G W 4s '88	70	69½	70
18 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10⅛	10	10⅛
1 CMSP aj 5s 2000	3	3	3
1 CM&SP 4½s '49E	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	39	39	39
8 C&NW 6½s '36	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
2 C&NW rfg 5s 2037	15½	15½	15½
3 C&NW gen 5s '87	24½	24½	24½
2 C&NW cv 4¾s '49	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
13 C&NW 4½s 2037	15½	15½	15½
18 C&NW 4½s 2037C	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
2 C&NW 4s '87	24½	24½	24½
5 C&NW 4s '87 st	24½	24¼	24½
46 CRI&P 4s '88	21	20¾	21
20 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	13	13	13
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	11½	11¼	11½
1 CSL&NO Mem 4s '51	51	51	51
4 CTH&SE rfg 5s '60	64¼	64⅛	64¼
4 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	59½	59½	59½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87¼	87¼	87¼
3 Clev Un Term 5s '73	78½	78½	78½
16 Col & So 4½s '80	24½	24	24½
3 Columbia G '52 May	103½	103½	103½
5 Columbia G 6s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Cmwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	112½	112½	112½
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105	104¾	104¾
16 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	109	108⅞	109
10 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105	105	105
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	17	17	17
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	16½	16½	16½
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	20	20	20
2 Curtis Pub 3s '55	98	98	98
6 Del Hud rfg 4s '43	56⅝	56½	56⅝
1 D & R G 4½s '36	14¾	14¾	14¾
21 D & R G 4s '36	14⅝	14½	14⅝
15 D & R G West 5s '78	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
9 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
23 Erie rfg 5s '67	24¾	24½	24¾
17 Erie rfg 5s '75	24¾	24½	24¾
12 Erie 1st 4s '96	93	92⅝	92⅝
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
5 Erie & Per 6s '55	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	76½	76½	76½
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	106½	106½	106½
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	101	101	101
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	93¼	92¾	93¼
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102¾	102¾	102¾
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	97½	97½	97½
11 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	84¾	84½	84½
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	89	98	89
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s'75	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
5 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
1 Gulf StStl 4½s'61	104½	104½	104½
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg'44	93¼	93¼	93¼
42 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	32	32¼	31¾
5 Hud&Man rfg5s'57	44¼	44	44¼
6 Ill Cen 4s'52	48	47½	48
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	46½	46¼	46½
14 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47	46¾	47
19 Ill Cen 4¼s '65	48½	48	48½
7 Ill Cen 5s '55	54¾	54½	54¾
3 Ill Cen Cairo 4s '50	80¼	80¼	80¼
44 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞
67 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	47⅞	47½	47¾
2 Inland Stl 3s '61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
35 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	99⅞	99½	99⅞
7 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15	15	15
20 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	15	15	15
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	40½	40¼	40½
15 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	84¼	83⅞	83⅞
18 Int T&T 4½s '52	46⅝	46½	46⅝
31 Int T&T 5s '55	48½	48½	48½
27 KCFtS&M 4s '36	45⅛	45	45
3 KC South 3s '50	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	58½	58½	58½
3 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	62	62	62
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	65½	64½	64½
3 Lac Gas 5s '42	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	43	43	43
1 Leh Val HTm 5s '54	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
15 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35¼	35¼	35¼
20 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32	31½	32
14 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28¾	28½	28¾
10 Lorillard Co 5s '51	124½	124½	124½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	87	87	87
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Marion St Shov 6s'47 st	95½	95½	95½
1 McCrory Strs 3¼s'55	105	105	105
15 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
3 M & S L en 5s'45 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
127 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	31⅞	31	31⅞
121 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	12¼	11	12¼
53 M-K-H 4½s'78	28¼	27½	28¼
99 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	40½	39½	40¼
31 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	27¼	26¼	27¼
5 Mo Pac 6s'65 A	24¼	24¼	24¼
54 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
10 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
5 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
24 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	24½	24⅜	24⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s'81 I ct	23½	23½	23½
1 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2 MonWPa Pb Sv 6s'65	112½	112½	112½
3 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	43⅛	43	43⅛
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s'60	104	104	104
3 Nat Distill 3½s'49	103½	103½	103½
1 Natl Steel 3s'65	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 NEng T&T 4½s '61B	124	124	124
2 NO PubS 5s '55B	106	106	106
2 NO TexaM 5½s '54	44	44	44
25 NY&Grnwd 5s '46	47¼	45½	47
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68⅛	67¾	68⅛
18 NYC 4½s 2013A	62	61½	62
1 NYC cn 4s '98	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
8 NYC 3¾s '48	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
4 NYC cv 3¼s '52	65½	65½	65½
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	84¾	84¾	84¾
5 NYC&La Sh 3½s '98	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
13 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	64¾	64⅛	64¾
2 NY Conn 3½s '46	100⅝	100½	100⅝
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 NYLE&WCoal5½s'42	100	100	100
5 NYNH&H ct 6s '40	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
11 NYNH&H 4½s '67	28	27¾	28
1 NYO rfg 4s '92	6⅝	6¼	6¼
1 NY&R Gas 6s '51A	106	106	106
6 NY Steam 3½s '63	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 NYW&Bost 4½s '46	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Norf & W 4s '96	126	126	126
7 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	104	104	104
27 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69⅝	69¼	69¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	61	61	61
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	56¼	56	56¼
18 Nor Pac 3s '97	78⅜	78⅛	78⅛
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46½	46⅜	46⅜
6 Ohio Ed 4s '67	110	110	110
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	105	105	105
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
1 Pac T&T 2¼s '66 C	109	109	109
11 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108¾	108½	108½
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	112⅞	112½	112½
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	122	122	122
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	106⅞	106¾	106¾
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	96	95¾	95¾
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	102¾	102⅝	102⅞
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Pen RR 4s '48	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
5 Pen RR 3¾s '70	96	95¾	96
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	79	79	79
6 Pere Marq 4½s '80	70⅝	70	70½
3 Pere Marq 4s '56	69	68⅞	69
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
5 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Phila Co 5s '67	106	106	106
1 PhRea&C&I cv 6s'49	6	6	6
9 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
39 Phillies Pet 1¾s '51	102½	102⅛	102½
5 Pitt&WVa4½s'59	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	55¼	55	55¼
1 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	80¼	80¼	80¼
4 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	95	95	95
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
2 Rem Rand 4½s '56 ww	104½	104½	104½
5 Republic Steel 4½s '56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	46	46	46
3 Rio Gr Wclt4s '49	11¼	11

More Vigorous U. S. Stand Urged by Aid Allies Group

By Alexander H. Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—An appeal to the American people to call upon President Roosevelt and the Congress for the immediate enactment of six specific measures, the first of which would be a declaration of "a full state of national emergency," was announced today by the National Policy Board of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. Lewis W. Douglas is Chairman of the Board and Ernest W. Gibson heads the National Committee.

'The hour has come when this Nation must fact facts," a statement released to the press by the Board said. "We can no longer evade the full demands imposed upon us by Hitler's threat to our liberties. Step by step over the past 12 months the meaning of the world conflict to our existence has become clesar to the American people.

"We know that free institutions cannot be secure on this continent if annihilated on every other continent. Even if we could maintain our physical security, life would be a nightmare of industrial regimentation, conscription, taxation and eventually war.

"To permit Britain to go down, China to be subjugated and the blackout of civilization occur everywhere but in the Western Hemisphere would be not only stupid, but indicative of a complete loss of moral values. We cannot allow the defense of Great Britain and her allies to be overwhelmed. To assure its success, we have enacted the Lease-Lend Law to convert our Nation into the arsenal of democracy.

Additional Recommendations

After declaring for a full state of national emergency, the committee urged:

1. "Employment of the naval and air forces of the Nation to safeguard the lifeline between the Western Hemisphere and the British Isles. Specifically we support use of American armed forces for police, convoy or in whatever way is most effective to insure delivery of our goods to those nations resisting aggression.

2. "Co-operation with Great Britain and her allies for the employment of our united military resources to safeguard the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic and the Pacific against further Axis aggression.

3. "Effective aid to China. Rigid embargo against Japan. Clear indication to Japan of our determination to prevent a conquest of Singapore and the Dutch East Indies.

4. "Freezing of Axis assets. Control of subversive propaganda and sabotage emanating from Axis consulates by whatever measures may be necessary, including severance of diplomatic relations.

5. "Declaration of the intention of the United States to take its full responsibility in organizing enduring peace on the basis of political, social and economic justice. The American people must now prepare themselves to face this responsibility."

Armed Conflict Possible

The Committee held that while this course may lead to armed conflict, "from Hitler's point of view, we are already enlisted with his enemies."

"If it does not suit his purpose," the statement continued, "he will not attack us, no matter what the provocation. If it promises to advance his cause, he will attack us whenever and however he chooses. To those who stand in the path of his designs the choice is never war or peace. It is submission to his will or resistance to the death. . . ."

Adoption of the program urged by the Committee will, the statement declared, "unify the will and mobilize the resources of our own people."

"It will demand of us and win for us sacrifice and resolution," it continued, "it will make possible control of sabotage and subversive conspiracies in our midst. It will hearten our Latin-American neighbors in the common defense of our American heritage. It will have a demoralizing effect upon Axis morale. It will bring unmeasured strength to the heroic defenders in the first lines of our common cause at this hour of their supreme trial. In the souls of men enduring subjugation under tyranny, it will kindle new hope and resistance.

"Let no one deceive us into believing that the hour is too late, that the cause is hopeless, that victory is already lost. The full strength of this Nation, joined to those already committed in the common defense, embraces the human and material resources of three-quarters of the peoples of the world, controls the oceans of the world, commands three continents and the large part of Asia and Africa. That strength can be invincible. United in common purpose, steeled in the knowledge of the right, made strong by the inescapable claims of duty, fired by the cries of millions now suffering under the iron heel, assured that we work not alone for our own safety but for the great essentials for all humanity. This cause which is our cause will triumph."

'There's a Smile'

© Harris & Ewing

Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce

Ordered to London as Assistant Military Attaché for Air at the American Embassy. Of late he has been on duty at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Shipping on Both Coasts Hit By Strikes for Higher Pay

By the Associated Press

Over the protests of the Navy Department, the Maritime Commission, and labor leaders themselves, some 1,700 of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations machinists struck at west coast shipyards today, while on the east coast, vessels were tied up as crews demanded wage increases.

Eleven San Francisco Bay shipyards and dry docks, heavy with defense orders, were effected by walkout. Employers said $500,000,000 in contracts suffered. The workers demand $1.15 an hour and retention of double time for overtime. The men were offered $1.12 and time and a half.

In New York three ships were tied up after owners refused to meet Union demands for an increase from $1 to $2 a day in war risk bonuses for trips to the Far East and Australia. Vessels of the Luckenbach and American Pioneer Lines, were affected. The C. I. O.'s National Maritime Union and line officials confer today.

The National Mediation Board refused, for the first time, to take jurisdiction in a labor dispute certified to it by Secretary Perkins, on the ground that it involved an inter-union dispute instead of one between employer and employee.

A dispute, without work stoppage, was settled in Washington with the help of the Board, in the case of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company's Pittsburgh plant. While terms of the agreement were not announced, it was known C. I. O. union men among 1,252 employees asked higher pay and a contract renewal.

The Board also worked on a strike involving 900 employees of the United Engineering & Foundry Co. of Vandergrift, Pa. C. I. O. strikers were said to have demanded higher wages and a union shop. The firm is working on Army artillery parts contracts.

The C. I. O. also announced its intention to strike at the plants of the Murray Corporation, makers of automobile and plane parts at Belding, Mich. The union disclosed no details of grievances.

More than 6,000 building trades workers stopped production in support of a strike by building supply yard truckers in Detroit. The A. F. of L. Building Trade Council said defense work would not be halted by the truckers' demand for pay increases.

Operators and representatives of a faction of the C. I. O.'s International Woodworkers of America failed to agree in a wage dispute and more than 8,000 men in 25 Western Washington logging camps struck yesterday. The Union is seeking a 7½-cent hourly wage increase up to 75 cents an hour, a closed shop, vacation pay and improved working conditions.

Entente With South America Helped by U. S. Sheep Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Another instance of the increasing co-operation between North and South America is the sending of an expert in sheep breeding from the University of Missouri to Peru and Chile. Dr. Fred F. McKenzie, assistant professor of animal husbandry of the College of Agriculture sailing from New York May 10 for Lima, is taking the first step in a four months series of scientific experiments designed greatly to improve the quality and quantity of the Peruvian wool industry.

Dr. McKenzie is traveling to Latin America on invitation of the Institute for Andean Biology at Lima, and the National Commission for Sheep and Wool Industry of Peru. His work there is also sponsored by the Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations and the National Research Council, and is considered an essential part of President Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor" policy toward the southern republics.

The chief problem to be solved in Peru is to overcome the adverse effect of altitude in the Andes Mountains on the reproduction of sheep. In cross-breeding with improved strains of sheep reproduction has been cut down 20 to 30 per cent. Dr. McKenzie, who is an expert in artificial breeding of farm animals believes this problem of the $6,600,000 wool industry in Peru can be solved by application of methods of artificial breeding successfully used in the United States and in some European countries. His research will be conducted on sheep from sea level up to altitudes of 16,000 feet; most of the 11,000,000 sheep are pastured in the high Andes.

About 70 per cent of the wool producing sheep of Peru are in the hands of native breeders; the other 30 per cent belong to large and small independent sheep breeders and consist of sheep improved by crossing with the Merino, Coriedale, and Romney breeds. . . . Each native sheep raisers is proprietor of a small herd of 100 to 200 animals which are on the same pastures throughout the year. The plan to improve the 8,000,000 sheep controlled by the native herders is crossing with improved strains of sheep.

Difficulties encountered by the sheep producers in importing sufficient first-class rams and of adapting them to high altitude conditions may be in large part offset, Dr. McKenzie believes, by the application of recent scientific methods of breeding.

Dr. McKenzie was chairman of the first and second conferences of research workers of the United States and Canada on artifical breeding. In 1937 he visited the laboratories of Europe doing work there along similar lines. On June 28 he will proceed south to Valparaiso, Chile, where he has been invited by the National Agriculture Society to make a series of demonstrations and lectures to veterinarians and livestock specialists.

Evacuees Spread Their Washing In Oxford Quadrangles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England — Wartime has brought about some surprising changes in the life of Oxford. For instance, probably for the first time in the history of University College, children have played on the lawns and washing has been hung out to dry in the Radcliffe quadrangle.

This was due to the fact that the college of the poet Shelley has given hospitality to a large number of people, mostly women and children, who have been evacuated under a Government scheme from an unsafe town in Kent.

Most of the colleges are now occupied to a greater or less extent by Government Departments and art treasures have been hidden away. For example, the war memorial of Magdalen College, where the Duke of Windsor was an undergraduate, has been taken down and the stones stored in a place of safety to preserve it from possible damage by air attack.

Many of the professors are now busy doing Government work or else serving in the Navy, Army, or Air Force.

N. Y. U. Students Choose Girl As Head of Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—For the first time a girl, Miss Leonore Loventhal, will take over the duties of President of the Student Council at the New York University School of Education. Elected on ballots recorded on regulation voting machines this week, Miss Loventhal nosed out two opposing men students.

She will take over a wide variety of duties where man has hitherto held sway, assuming supervision of all undergraduate activities of the School of Education, including the expenditure of the annual $25,000 budget, the hiring of office and house personnel and the management of numerous social events and academic conferences.

Miss Loventhal's executive mansion will be what was at one time one of New York's most famous bachelor apartment houses, the five-story, red brick structure at 80 Washington Square East, which once had as tenants Walter Pritchard Eaton, Henry James and A. P. Ryder. It is now the University's Students Building, known as the "Bendedick."

Majoring in home economics, Miss Loventhal would like to teach or do personnel work after she receives her Bachelor of Science degree. A graduate of Long Beach High School, she has proved her political abilities before. Last year the sophomore class broke precedent when it elected her as the first woman class president in school records. Miss Loventhal lives with her parents at 118 West 79th Street.

N. Y. Crimes Decline Under Jobs, Draft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—A 13 per cent decline in major crimes in New York City except homicides, felonious assault, and grand larceny in the first three months of this year was reported by the Citizens Committee on the Control of Crime in New York, Inc., headed by Harry F. Guggenheim, today. The decrease in offenses against property rights was attributed by the Committee in part to the rise in employment during the first four months of the year and to the effects of Selective Service.

"Our records show that a high proportion of all persons arrested are not working at all or are only casually employed," the Committee said. "When they have jobs the provocation to crime seems unmistakably to be lessened."

General Classified

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OLD glass, china, small antiques, etc.: Sunday 1-6, Tues. and Thurs. 7:30-9. 97 Curtis Street, West Somerville, Mass.

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SHORE DRIVE, Lynn, Mass.—Will sub-rent through Sept. 3, 5-room apartment overlooking ocean; continuous hot water, electric appliances. Write 130 Sumner Rd., Brookline, Mass.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 96 Locust Ave.—Attractive apartment, private house; latest conveniences; near station, quiet surroundings, refs.

Ex-Officer of Bund May Retain Records

CHICAGO, May 10 (AP)—Dr. Otto A. Willumeit, who testified he was a unit chairman of the German-American Bund since 1938, was allowed by the Municipal Court to retain some of the records seized in a tax raid in December.

The remaining records, to be turned over to the Dies Committee, consisted of a list of names of men at one time in German military service and some addressing machine plates. Dr. Willumeit was permitted to keep an original telephone list after a copy had been made.

Dr. Willumeit, who said he became a United States citizen in 1932, testified the list was kept by Tony Miller, a Bund member who left the United States two years ago, and was given to him a short time before the raid by Anton Kiefer.

He described it as a mailing list "used to invite people for certain occasions," and said none of those whose names appeared on it had seen military service in this country.

Dr. Willumeit said the telephone list was a list of friends and tradesmen. He said he believed none of them were Bund members.

Cars Running Again

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 10 (AP)—The transportation strike in this Chilean Capital ended yesterday, the Government announced, with employees of the State-requisitioned Traction Company agreeing to return to work immediately.

Officials declared that striking street car motormen and conductors accepted a temporary solution proposed by the manager appointed by the Government.

Under the settlement a 30 per cent pay increase is granted for 15 days while a long-term agreement is being negotiated.

The Company, in which North American capital is indirectly invested through Electric Bond and Share, remained in Government hands for the time being.

Local Classified (Continued)

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BOSTON, FENWAY 2-3 Rooms
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $45 - $75. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOSTON, 72 Westland Ave., Apt. 54—3-room furnished apartment to sublet, June 1 to Sept. 1; 2 bedrooms. Tel. Com. 9357.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2-3 room apartment, large living room, fireplace, electric kitchen; strictly modern; restricted. 1402 Beacon Street, Longwood 3299.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-3-4 Rooms
Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $50-$65. GILES, KIR. 2345.

NEWTON CORNER, MASS.—Beautiful sunny 6-room apartment available May 15; all newly refurnished. Call Lasell 2784.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—For rent, furnished for summer months, 7-room airy apt.; elevator; river view; restricted neighborhood; rent reasonable. Tel. Laf. 4558.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Small apartment, hot water and electricity furnished; ½ block from Christian Science church, walking distance to town; desire employed woman, man or married couple. Call 3-0691-J.

N. Y. C., 62 WEST 58th ST. (Apt. 21)—Attractive 3-room apartment, reasonable, cool, 3 closets, bath; couple; near Park.

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CAPE COD — Fireplace, living, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, breakfast, screened porch, bath, garage; electricity; pines; secluded, restricted; ocean or bay bathing; overlooks Wellfleet Bay; $400 season. Also others. PAINE, 45 Orchard, Cambridge, Mass.

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MRS. VAN BUSKIRK, formerly with Nu-Bone, invites you to see her at her fitting parlors, 145 Tremont St., Boston, Smart Form Foundation Garments. Lib. 2370.

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2-FAMILY HOUSE in best part of Arlington; 2-car garage; tile bath; sunparlor; fireplace; small down payment. J. E. WARD, owner, 499 Park Drive, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished, 10 rooms; elevator; garage; Protestants preferred; reliable couple if desired. Box J-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors, Sealed proposals for highway and bridge construction in WESTPORT (FAS 9-C (1) 1940), will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST) of Tuesday, June 3, 1941, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $6000. Minimum wage rates: $0.85, $0.65 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade, and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, May 10, 1941.

Notice to Contractors, Sealed proposals for State Highway reconstruction in BRIMFIELD (SN FAP 139-B (3) 1940), will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST) of Tuesday, June 3, 1941, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $12,000. Minimum wage rates: $1.00, $0.65 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade, and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, May 10, 1941.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION

Sealed proposals, prepared on the prescribed form and in accordance with instructions therein will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, Massachusetts, until 11 A. M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, Thursday, May 29, 1941, and then at said office publicly opened and read aloud for Contract No. 105 for furnishing and installing lightning protection systems on the Commission's buildings in the towns of Barre, Belchertown, Hardwick, Marlborough, Rutland, Southborough, Weston and West Boylston, Massachusetts. Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of security in the amount of $150.00. A bond in at least the full amount of the contract will be required of the successful bidder to secure the faithful performance of the contract, and for the payment of all persons performing labor or furnishing materials and equipment in connection therewith. Special attention is called to the requirements as to conditions of employment to be observed and to the minimum rates of wages prescribed under the provisions of Chapter 461, Acts of 1935, by the State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, for the construction of this public work. A schedule of such rates is incorporated in the contract documents and is on file and may be obtained at the office of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission. The information for bidders, form of proposal, form of contract, plans, specifications and forms of bid bond and performance bond may be examined at the above address and copies thereof obtained from Karl R. Kennison, Chief Engineer of the Commission, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, Massachusetts, upon the deposit of $10 to be refunded only to bidders or to others returning them on or before June 9, 1941. The site of the work may be seen by applying at the office of the Chief Engineer in Boston, or of the Division Engineer, at the Commission's Administration Building in Belchertown, Massachusetts. The Commonwealth reserves the right to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. No bidder may withdraw his bid within thirty days after the actual date of the opening thereof.

R. NELSON MOLT, Secretary

May 8, 1941

Local Classified (Continued)

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WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Georgia

ATLANTA

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Articles de Voyages—Reparations
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For Men, Ladies and Children
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"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 3/6, posted 4 extra
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(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F 5343

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VICTORIA

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(Continued)

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230 COLLINS STREET

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Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

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MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

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GLEN RAE
MRS. M. E. BROWN LF. 3195
We Specialise in
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S KNITWEAR
Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Millinery
51 Glenhuntly Rd., opp. P. O., Elsternwick

Evening Wear Ensembles
Made to Order by

Mary Clissold
24 LUMEAH ROAD
TEL. LF 2976 CAULFIELD

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS, FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
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AUCKLAND

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb are
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High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

MISS THOMAS
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13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 45-107

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

Daily Features Page

Daily Quotation

THAT virtue of originality that men so strain after is not newness as they vainly think; it is only genuineness; it all depends on this single glorious faculty of getting to the spring of things and working out from it.—JOHN RUSKIN.

Monitor Movie Guide

The Lady From Cheyenne (Universal)—Agreeable entertainment set against a Western background and provided with comedy as well as excitement. The story is about a naïve frontier schoolmarm who upsets the calculations of a dishonest politician and brings woman suffrage to Wyoming. Loretta Young, Robert Preston, Edward Arnold, Gladys George, Frank Craven, Jessie Ralph, Samuel S. Hinds.—Adults and young people.

Model Wife (Universal) — Story of a young wedded couple who work in the same store but who keep the marriage a secret because of a rule against employment of married women. Much of the narrative is concerned with the husband's jealousy over attentions paid his wife by her boss. A change of heart on the part of the owner brings happiness at last to the young people. Joan Blondell, Dick Powell, Charles Ruggles, Lee Bowman, Lucile Watson, Ruth Donnelly.—Adults and mature young people.

Penny Serenade (Columbia)—Film of merit, seeking to show what a child may mean to a home. The narrative deals with a middle-class, not-over-prosperous couple, who face a succession of trials and domestic crises such as might confront many another pair. The theme has been treated seriously, but there is a tendency to oversentimentalize. The production is fortunate in its players. Irene Dunne, Cary Grant, Edgar Buchanan, Beulah Bondi, Eva Lee Kuney.—Adults and young people.

The People vs. Dr. Kildare (MGM)—Melodrama in which young doctor performs an emergency operation and is later sued by his patient. Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, Laraine Day, Bonita Granville, Alma Kruger.—Adults.

Reaching for the Sun (Paramount)—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit. Domestic comedy and drama find a place in the picture. There is also considerable salaciousness. At one point the hero and villain battle each other with two machines ordinarily used to convey white-hot steel. Joel McCrea, Ellen Drew, Eddie Bracken, Albert Dekker, Billy Gilbert.—Adults.

That Uncertain Feeling (United Artists) — Marital farce. The opening scenes are satirical but the dialogue soon descends to double entendre. The situations are of the sort which though not specifically immoral are made to appear so to the characters in the film. Melvyn Douglas, Merle Oberon, Burgess Meredith, Alan Mowbray, Eve Arden, Olive Blakeney, Harry Davenport, Sig Rumann. Ernst Lubitsch produced and directed.—Adults.

Trial of Mary Dugan (MGM) — Courtroom melodrama, deriving from Bayard Veiller's play of 1927, first brought to the screen, with Norma Shearer, in 1929. A new prologue has been provided, sketching in the background of Mary Dugan before the murder of which she was unjustly accused. The trial scenes are still the most exciting part of the story. Laraine Day, Robert Young, Tom Conway, Frieda Inescort, John Litel, Marsha Hunt, Henry O'Neill. Adults and mature young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," "Spring Parade."

Adults and Young People—"Nice Girl?" "Penny Serenade," "Road to Zanzibar," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe," "So Ends Our Night," "Arizona," "Hudson's Bay," "Night Train."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe."

Permanent Lines

Replacing white paint, permanent traffic lines of yellow vitrified brick are being set into some New York streets.

Huskies of the Yukon

A photograph taken by Alfred and Alma Milotte during a recent camera hunt in the northern wilds of Alaska and British Columbia.

Camouflage

There was practically no camouflage research in the United States from the close of the World War until about three years ago.

Plastic Fenders

One automobile manufacturer foresees that plastic fenders should absorb a blow 10 times greater than steel without denting.

A Verse for Today . . .

And thou shalt be secure, because there is hope.—JOB 11:18.

Brevities

Indianapolis News: Trainees who are planning parachute drops had better not land in any spring vegetable gardens.

Detroit News: An improvement in film fare is noted by one neighborhood moviegoer. As it now is, you only get Don Ameche in every third picture.

Not Afraid

Edinburgh, Scotland

Two children walked out of a bombed tenement in Clydesdale—a very small boy holding the hand of a sister smaller than himself. "My wee sister needs help," said the boy, although he himself was in more need of attention. They were led off to the nearest First Aid Center. Both children were dressed only in their scanty night clothes. They were shivering in the keen night air and the little boy was heard explaining:

"I'm no shiverin' 'cos I'm feart, I'm shiverin' 'cos I'm cauld."

In Lighter Vein

His Last Meeting

The new member of the harbor board was attending his first meeting. The board was discussing a proposal to place two buoys at the entrance to the harbor for the guidance of mariners.

"I beg to propose as an amendment," said the new member, "that one man should be placed there instead of two boys, as the latter are too young for such a responsible position."—Tit-Bits.

Travel in the Suburbs

A girl who was bidden to dinner in Riverdale found herself confused about how to get there. She knew she could take the Broadway subway, but that's all she did know. Finally she was inspired to call the information department of the Daily News. "Just a moment," the information department said, after she posed her question. "I will connect you with our travel department."—The New Yorker.

Making Sure

A commercial traveler at a small hotel ordered two boiled eggs for breakfast.

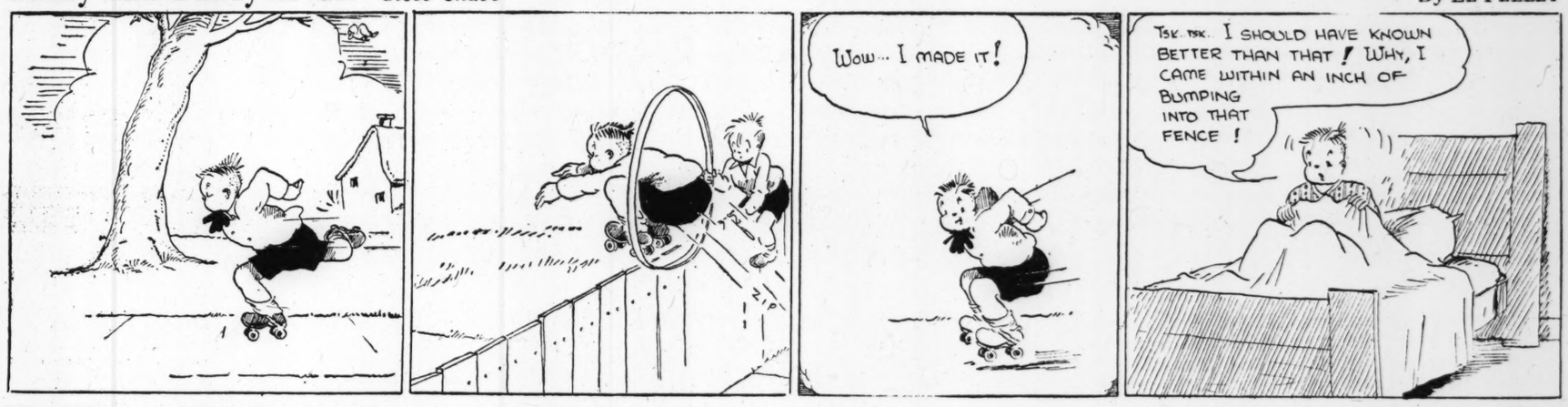
The waiter who served him brought three.

"Here," said the commercial, "why have you brought me three eggs? I only ordered two."

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, smiling. "I know you ordered two, but I brought three because I felt one of them might fail you."—Montreal Star.

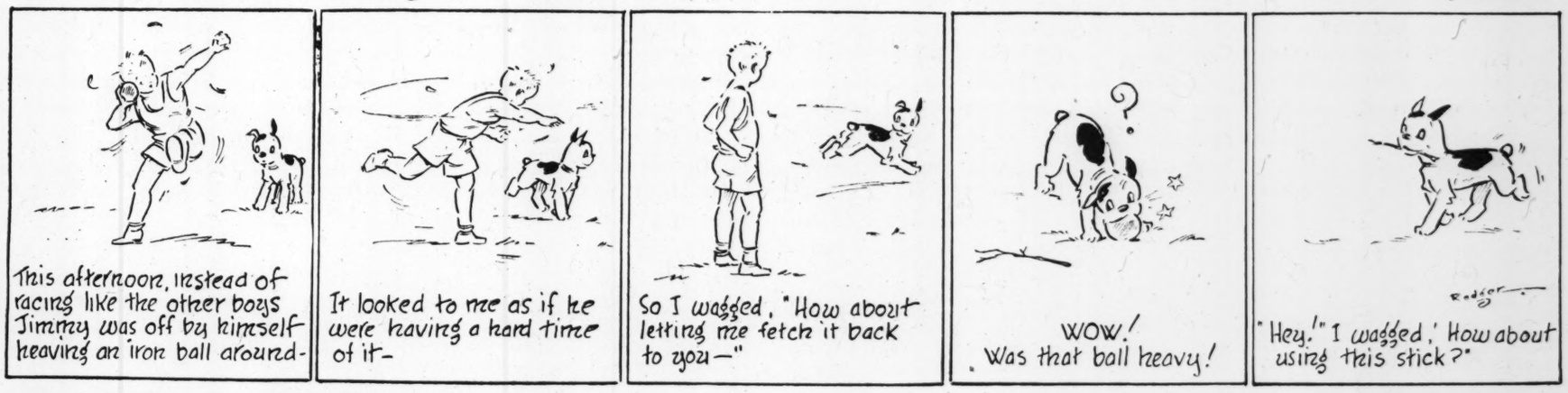
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Close Shave*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just a Suggestion*

By RODGERS


This afternoon, instead of racing like the other boys Jimmy was off by himself heaving an iron ball around-
It looked to me as if he were having a hard time of it-
So I wagged, "How about letting me fetch it back to you—"
WOW! Was that ball heavy!
"Hey!" I wagged, "How about using this stick?"

The Adventures of Waddles—*An Inside Job*

By THE HAGERS

BUD DUCKLING GAVE A BOARD A WHACK AND CRIED, "WE'RE BUILDING US A SHACK.
YOU BUILD THE NORTH SIDE, AND WE THREE WILL BUILD THE OTHER SIDES," SAID HE.
LATER,—"YOU'VE NAILED US IN!" CRIED BOB. THEIR BUILDING WAS AN INSIDE JOB.
"YOUR ARCHITECT SEEMED TO IGNORE," I QUACKED, "THE CUSTOMARY DOOR."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Making the Worker Feel Worth While

Not all the problems of industrial relations have to do with unions and collective bargaining—nor all the solutions either.

In the April 20 issue of "This Week" Magazine there appeared an article about a manufacturer in Middlefield, Ohio, who seems to have achieved a particularly happy relationship with his 525 employees. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor have sent in clippings of this article, indicating that they, and probably others, consider the content important and useful.

There are several points that are interesting about the policies of this employer. He is Smith Johnson, head of a factory which makes rubber products of many kinds, including parts for automobiles, refrigerators, and other machines. Any of his employees can come in to see him without an appointment; he roves around the plant and talks with them; he knows them all by their first names and they call him by his.

He discusses the business and its products freely with the workers, is interested in their personal and family problems. The result is a high degree of co-operation and stability.

This is representative of the direct good relations which are possible between worker and employer in that large section of American industry which still consists of small companies in medium-size communities. With the introduction of large corporations which employ tens of thousands of workers in a single plant and have plants scattered in a dozen cities, it is a rare workman who ever shakes hands with the head of the firm. Contacts with the company are through a succession of foremen, department chiefs, and superintendents.

Yet at least one large corporation has found a way of supplying a human contact outside the routine production requirements of the shop and discovers that it pays unsuspected dividends in worker efficiency. The story was told in the February issue of Reader's Digest by Stuart Chase.

It began with studies carried on for several years in the Hawthorne plant, near Chicago, of the Western Electric Company, which makes equipment for the Bell Telephone system.

For example, a group of six girls was chosen to make electric devices called relays under experimental conditions which were changed from time to time over a period of several months. When time payments were changed to piecework, output went up; when rest periods were introduced the output went up, when a hot snack was served output went up, when closing time was made earlier output went up, but—and here was the result that floored the experts—when all the improvements in working conditions were taken away, the girls went right on and produced more relays than ever before.

It turned out that in this and other experiments the groups of workers chosen had found zest in the fact that somebody was interested in them and in what they were doing. The upshot of further studies was that Western Electric put on a staff of personnel counselors, one for each 300 employees, whose function it is to talk with employees and listen to them about the things they want to get off their chests. The company found, in Mr. Chase's words, that "feelings counted more than hours of labor; they often counted more than wages."

It does not follow necessarily that every corporation should install a corps of interviewers. There is no magic in a system; the important factor is the spirit in whatever system. One firm may achieve co-operation by schooling foremen in human relations, another by response to a grievance machinery through a union. But the point is that good will, human kindness, and interest in one's fellow man and his problems have an efficiency value which may escape the slide rule and the stop watch but which is well worth cultivating in these times of need.

"But Westward, Look . . ."

Arthur Hugh Clough, whose words, "But westward, look, the land is bright," were recently and memorably quoted by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, was one of the lesser-known Victorian poets, but he has peculiar interest for America.

Though born in Liverpool, England, he passed the formative years of his childhood in South Carolina, and in later life returned for a short time to the United States on the invitation of Emerson. In Britain, however, he is remembered chiefly for his friendship with Matthew Arnold, whose "Thyrsis," inspired by Clough, is by some critics thought the finest of all elegies.

The Victorian Age is regarded now as a period of tranquillity, but the Victorians did not so regard it. Clough, as does a large part of the world today, saw his familiar universe apparently breaking down in chaos, but again like the people of today he held on to the ultimate vision of a world reconstructed and set free from doubt and limitation, and by this vision was uplifted and upheld.

Tribute to a Sky Watcher

Shining as brightly as any of the thousands of stars on which she trained her telescope are the outstanding accomplishments and lovable character of Dr. Annie Jump Cannon, to whom well-deserved tribute was lately paid in a discussion of her work by the Bond Astronomical Club at the Harvard College Observatory.

It was not easy for Annie Cannon, who has been called the "world's greatest woman astronomer," to attain such a pinnacle of praise, and her triumph should give encouragement to anyone whose progress seems beset with obstacles. As a child she watched the roof of stars above her attic window and jotted down her observations by candlelight in an astronomy guide book. It was only by studying secretly that girls of her day interested in "such shocking subjects as natural science" could escape criticism.

But such trivialities were small obstacles to Annie Cannon. With great resolution she studied to lay the groundwork which enabled her later to classify the spectra of more than 300,000 stars and discover over 300 variable stars, five novae, and one spectroscopic binary, or double star. Her painstaking and meticulous spectral classifications which make up the Henry Draper catalogue form a splendid foundation for other workers in spectroscopy.

Merited praise bestowed upon Dr. Cannon included the first honorary Doctor of Science degree given to a woman by Oxford University, a Doctor of Laws degree by Wellesley College, an officership in the American Astronomical Society and memberships in the American Philosophical Society and Royal Astronomical Society of London. Her friends like to remember her as a happy person with a fine sense of humor, who once smilingly pointed out that her only enemies were the typographical errors she found in her carefully arranged card catalogues.

Vichy—Gateway for Nazis?

Concessions to Vichy by Berlin can be of little comfort to the friends of France or of freedom. The manner of announcing them is of itself an indication of the nature of what Mr. Churchill recently called "squalid details" in Nazi-French negotiations.

The concessions to Vichy are well publicized. They include a reduction in the costs that the French must pay to support the Nazi army of occupation on French soil, and modifications of the restrictions on travel between occupied and unoccupied France.

But there is no mention of the quid pro quo. What does France give to the Third Reich for these favors? Presumably privileges which cannot be divulged because they affect Nazi strategy.

Concurrent with concessions to Vichy are reports of German "tourist" infiltrations in Syria, and of an understanding which would permit Nazi planes to fly over that country.

Against the background of Berlin-Vichy dealings, the anti-British coup with which British forces have just dealt effectively in Iraq is seen to be part of a broader Nazi scheme the end of which is not yet in sight. It may well include Nazi pressures on Vichy for naval bases and for use of Morocco, where German agents are already reported to be undermining Weygand.

The German drive into Africa is developing into a threat that concerns Americans directly, for it is unlikely the Nazis would fail to follow up diplomatic successes in French Africa with a drive for Dakar, bridge-head for further totalitarian operations in South America. London is therefore not the only capital concerned with the question of French concessions to Berlin. Washington also must attempt to gauge them accurately, the more so because they are of a nature which evidently precluded their being publicized.

The Bookshelf

Easy-Going Autobiography

After appointing him to the magistracy, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York took Henry Hastings Curran off the bench in 1938 to make him his Deputy Mayor, and then proved there was no such thing as a deputy in his office. So today Mr. Curran, whom the city's pace has never caused either to lose relish for its human aspects or greatly to accelerate his gait, is back in court, Chief Magistrate now, and contentedly "obscure and happy."

"He must have thought he wanted a deputy, for he appointed one, but when he got it he didn't know what to do with it," he writes in PILLAR TO POST (New York: Scribners. $3) of the City Hall interlude. "Somebody will discover that some day, but not while La Guardia is Mayor."

This is the easy-going autobiography of a New Yorker who decided early that he wanted to do his bit as a citizen "beyond picking over the political menu on election day, while criticizing the food generally." Life began for him with "a legacy of hard work," the sum total of which since his first job pumping a church organ has usually put him in the thick of the New York scene.

When he was elected alderman and began telling his colleagues what was in the city charter, a senior Tammany statesman told him his proper duties. "First, look out for the poor people of your district—jobs, favors, rent, food, outings. Then in November you get the votes. What good is the charter if you don't get elected? Second, never put anything in writing. Don't break your word, but be careful how you give it. . . . And keep your mouth shut."

* * *

But Henry Curran kept his mouth going, campaigning for school lunches, parks, and honest government, and, as Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island in early post-war days, followed the same bent, keeping out the graft and cleaning house.

In one of several path-crossings with Mr. La Guardia, he beat him for the Republican mayoralty nomination, only to be swamped by Hylan votes in the actual poll.

"He is easily the best Mayor New York has had within my memory," he writes, from first-hand noting since the ill-fated Seth Low campaign of 1901 returned Tammany to power. "He has done all the things I waited for in vain for 40 years. He has done some things, such as the subway settlement, that it seemed to me nobody ever could do.

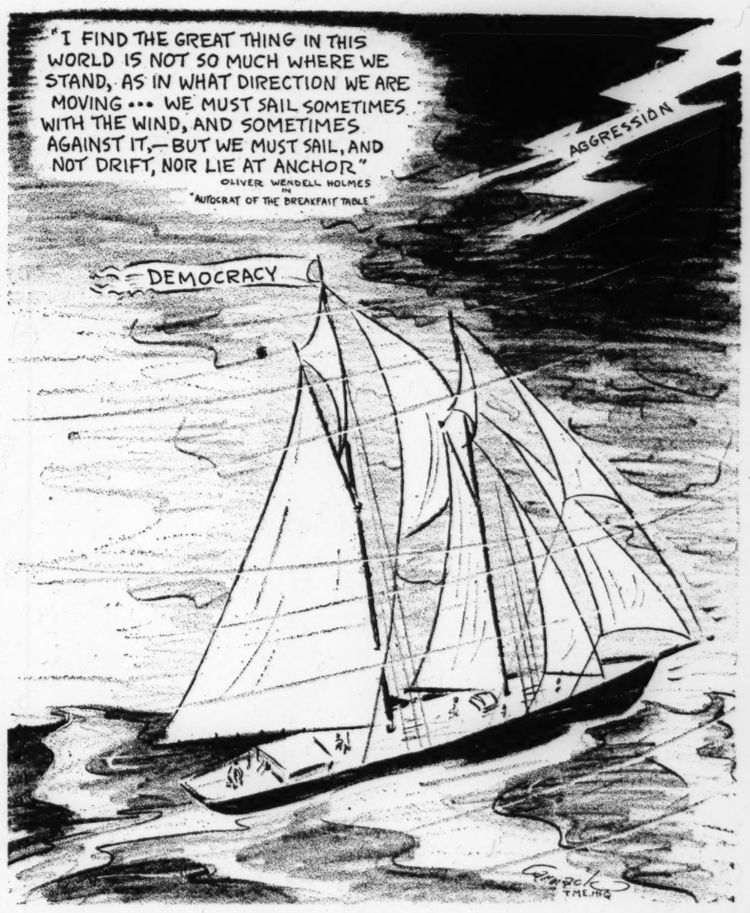
"Taking it all in his stride, he has given the people of New York seven years of government that fairly shine in honesty, ability, courage, and care for all the little people who are heavy laden. But he has done it all without 'deputizing.' That is a kind of dish he does not understand. He goes it alone."

* * *

That brings up the currently much circulated question: After La Guardia, what? Mr. Curran thinks a new city charter puts so much power in the hands of the Mayor, half a dozen deputies will be none too many for the next one. The charter created the post of Deputy Mayor that for him was just a dearth of important deputations. However, he did become the town's premier letter writer, in a stream of homilies on cats, dogs, burglar alarms, saxophones, better, quieter living, frustrating the spotlighting of the "ugliest statue in New York," confounding the professional antiquarians with his discoveries in the depths of City Hall.

Now he is as comfortably ensconced as any "good gray judge" could be in what he finds at once the "useful and fascinating work" and the "romance" of holding court—and thus does the salty narrative of a full-fledged New Yorker conclude. W. D.

Fair Weather or Foul


"I FIND THE GREAT THING IN THIS WORLD IS NOT SO MUCH WHERE WE STAND, AS IN WHAT DIRECTION WE ARE MOVING ••• WE MUST SAIL SOMETIMES WITH THE WIND, AND SOMETIMES AGAINST IT,—BUT WE MUST SAIL, AND NOT DRIFT, NOR LIE AT ANCHOR."
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES
IN "AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE"
DEMOCRACY
AGGRESSION

Britain Under Bombs—in 1915

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your Wide Horizon article titled "Morale in London," by Rt. Hon. J. C. Wedgwood, M. P., has one remarkably narrow-horizon flaw for which its writer should be kindly called to account.

He says, "Last war, when Jerry dropped a few bombs on the East End, men bolted blindly, women hid their faces, and children ran screaming." An imaginative artist drew such a picture in a sensational newspaper, and possibly Mr. Wedgwood (who could hardly have been spending much of his time as an eye-witness in the slums) saw this picture as factual.

As one whose four years' war work spread throughout Great Britain, whose headquarters office was in Westminster, whose flat was in a slum between Westminster and Woolwich (the two main objectives last war)—a crater being made in the street in front and a church roof demolished a block behind—I feel at least equally competent to correct Mr. Wedgwood's opinion as a general indictment.

The only people whom I ever saw jittery were a girl living in the flat above me, who came down for company during a raid; a Canadian Tommy of about fifty who, on leave, was with us for a chat about "home," when a raid occurred, and who said he would rather have shells falling all round in battle than one raider above a crowded block of flats (the jitters weren't for himself), and a boy about five in Oxford Street, who howled, "Don't let them break Gamage's!" (That shop being the Mecca of small boys!)

People everywhere refused to take shelter unless ordered to by police, and far from "danger and courage," being the "exclusive perquisite of the armed forces," everyone I ever saw or heard of, except those three, exhibited the same lofty serenity, dignity, and patience shown now. Of course that experience was a pin prick compared with this, but it was Britain's first dose and the same inherent qualities shone through. I often thought then, and had occasion to be convinced, that the cursing of the Government and the rich, and the savagery against Jewish shops, quoted by Mr. Wedgwood, were instigated if not wholly carried out, by Quislings or other subversive enemy elements for which, then, we were unprepared. They certainly were neither general nor typical.

GILLIAN DAVIS BISHOP

British Columbia, Can.

Getting Down to Business

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is the best we can give to small unfortunate nations extravagant praise and moral encouragement? Isn't it about time we Americans talked less loudly, and quietly and earnestly got down to serious business, and as swiftly as possible, made this country the actual and working arsenal of democracy, so as to be ready to assume the responsibility of the generous words and promises which we have thrown so lavishly at one tragically helpless country after another. Talking hasn't done much good so far, and promises and praise haven't saved those countries from tragedy. There is not much time left and we still have Britain and China valiantly holding their own against the foes of democracy. But they, too, can't stand up forever on the strength of words of endearment and encouragement. They need help, vital help, sufficient help, and they need it desperately, now.

Before it is too late, let us manifest the greatness of America, unselfishly, courageously and generously, that not only may those lost democracies again live, but that our own great nation may also preserve its glorious liberty and freedom.

New York (MRS.) GLADYS H. BOLTON

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

North . . South . . East . . West

Our Faith in Princes

By Frank L. Perrin

Since our childhood, as most of us who care to think of it may remember, we have been taught, or at least advised, not to put our faith in princes. The words are, if memory serves correctly, from substantiated authority, ancient, almost, as time itself, and would indicate that even long ago trusting and confiding persons had endured unhappy and disappointing experiences as a result of pinning their faith or trusting their fortunes, actual or prospective, to the wisdom of someone deemed wiser, more powerful, or more influential than themselves.

Now that, in and of itself, might be deemed a perfectly reasonable and excusable method of escaping undesired responsibility which can be easily shirked. But the difficulty is that in the desire to delegate to others the responsibility for making decisions for us we are prone to accept mass or even individual appraisals of the qualifications, the wisdom, the honesty, of those momentarily esteemed as wise, as experienced, or as in some way not actually disclosed, capable of advising us, and of influencing us against our own preconceived judgments.

Today, in the face of continuing and ever more distressing world crises, the inclination, more than ever, seems to be to surrender to the persuasions of those who, by circumstance, or by public acclaim, have been set up, or by their own aggressiveness or by accident have set themselves up in the councils of the preachers, teachers and advisers as leaders and persuaders, though not yet as dictators, of collective or individual thought.

* * *

There is no mistaking the convictions and loyal desires of the American people even in the face of organized and eloquent appeals designed to influence them to regard as too precious, and too much to be safeguarded, their immediate immunity from the hostile forces which admittedly desire to destroy what is, or should be, held sacred even above an abject or, at the moment, a dictated peace in which the surviving democracies are weighed in the balance against subjugated Europe and the countries beyond. But the pressure is great and it will be increased as opportunity is given and as there is reason to suspect that the American conscience has become more vulnerable because of the tireless and crafty persuasions of those already suspect.

It is a possible, but happily a preventable weakness of every democracy that it is subject to deleterious and weakening influences within the body politic. Nowhere else, in this present emergency, would it be possible to carry on, under the protecting aegis of the fundamental charter of government, an unchallenged campaign designed to hinder or prevent the carrying out of a defense program such as that authorized by the representatives of a majority of the people and approved by their elected executives and representatives. It need not be urged that silence be imposed upon those thus engaged, or that a censorship be enforced against that segment of a free press in sympathy with subversive efforts. The important, and indeed the necessary thing is that we all, individually and collectively, refuse to listen to or be persuaded, against our own convictions and loyal sympathies, to arguments inspired or engendered by fear, by national hatreds, or by sympathy for fatherlands which themselves have surrendered to the protagonists of false and heretical doctrines.

* * *

We look back and seek to discover, either in the near or the remote past, by what process, or because of what carelessness or oversight, we have become susceptible to such planned or spontaneous influences as those we would now escape. It may be that we will discover we have unconsciously abetted, by adulation, by sympathy, and by hero worship, the rearing up of persuasive disciples of theories, doctrines, or isms, alien to the soil and surroundings in which democracy and free institutions thrive and flourish. If we doubt that we have done this, consciously or by inadvertence, let us look about and see whether or not this may be the fact. Probably we have not far to look. In our own State or community we may discover an individual, or a bloc or clique long encouraged by the sympathies, the adulations, or even the votes of their neighbors and admirers, near or remote.

There is no need to paint the picture plainer or more graphically. A little introspection, a little more thorough inquiry just within ourselves, will disclose the hero, perhaps become a prince, in whom we have reposed faith and confidence far in excess of his deserts. The time has come, in this day of revelation and realization, to appraise these influences at their true value to us, now that the falsity of their theories have become convincingly apparent.

The Wide Horizon

From the Ruins of Babylon

By Rex Miller

This war, like the last one, has now pushed eastward into Asia, into Old Testament lands. There is fighting in Iraq, the country that was once Babylon, centuries later the scene of the Arabian Nights; and more recently the Mesopotamia of the last World War.

Habbaniyah, where the fighting began between a British garrison and the troops of Iraq's pro-Axis Premier Rashid Ali, lies not many miles from the ruins of Babylon. I once visited these ruins. They are a few hundred yards from the Euphrates River. I approached them by way of an Arab village on the river's bank. It was a mere huddle of squalid huts with walls of mud or sun-dried brick and roofs of palm thatch. A handful of sleepy Arabs, some brown babies playing in the dirt of the village street, and a great many dogs and goats were the only inhabitants.

As I picked my way gingerly among piles of refuse between the houses, I noticed that some of the bricks used in the low walls were of a peculiar size and pattern. Examining them, I found that they bore the superscription of the great Nebuchadnezzar. The Arab squatters had used the ruins of Babylon as a quarry for materials, and built into their hovels the bricks that, many centuries ago, had been made for the walls and palaces of a noble city.

* * *

Outside the village, I came upon a mound of earth perhaps a hundred feet in height. This was surprising, for nowhere else in all this arid plain, extending for many miles in every direction, had I seen any such irregularity. The land of Iraq is, throughout most of its extent, almost as flat as a floor. One can drive a car across it in any direction, regardless of roads. It is a perfect terrain for the operation of mechanized military units.

It dawned upon me that this mound, along with others like it that came shortly into view, was what was left of Babylon. It looked like a natural mound of earth. The summer suns and winter rains throughout the centuries had made of a once great city this rounded pile of dust.

As I climbed the slope, I picked up here and there a shard of blue pottery, but there was nothing of any architectural form to be distinguished. Harsh, dry grass grew upon the surface of the earth, and here and there were gullies eroded by winter downpours. A jackal, disturbed by my intrusion, loped sulkily over a ridge and disappeared.

Reaching the summit, I found trenches where archaeologists had dug into the ruins, revealing here and there a fragment of a wall, or the floor plan of a house. On one of the walls could be distinguished the outline of a winged lion, or some such figure. Everything else had crumbled into insignificance, resolved into its original element of dust.

Nebuchadnezzar, here in his so-called hanging gardens, must have felt he had the whole world at his feet. He was only on a hillock, but he thought he had attained earth's highest pinnacle. How proudly he must have viewed the plain where thousands of his subjects had dug canals that made his domain rich and fertile!

Yet Nebuchadnezzar's conquests, his unbridled power, came quickly to an end. His glory passed, and he himself was reduced to eating grass upon the plain that once had brought him riches. His Babylon crumbled away, became a mound of earth. His irrigation systems, once so extensive, so stimulating to an arid soil, were silted up. They still remain, a curious checkerboard design upon the landscape.

* * *

These are the thoughts, I believe, that must come to any conqueror who fights his way into Iraq. That land abounds in ruins. Close by is the modern city of Baghdad. It is not the city of the Arabian Nights, of the great Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid. That city has disappeared. The modern city stands upon a different site.

So it has always been, and so it will always be, with cities and empires that are based upon ruthless aggression and conquest. A civilization, to survive, must be concerned not with conquest, but with building of a house not made with hands, a government that rests upon justice and peace.

Every conqueror that has pushed from Europe into Asia in modern times has had to learn this lesson. Napoleon learned it in Palestine; the Kaiser's allies learned it in Palestine and Iraq. If Hitler should by any chance succeed in invading Iraq, I hope he will take time to visit the ruins of Babylon and ponder for a moment their meaning. It would be a wholesome exercise for any aggressor.

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